

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

WEATHER - PARIS: Monday, cloudy with snow...

Table with exchange rates for various countries like Algeria, Australia, Austria, etc.

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Established 1887

Warsaw Diary: A Swift, Ruthless Crackdown

'Renewal' Vanished Quickly With Sudden Imposition of a 'State of War'

The writer of the following dispatch left Warsaw Thursday and transmitted his dispatch from Paris.

By Henry Kamm

WARSAW — What follows is an account of what one reporter saw and heard from the beginning of the crackdown until he left Warsaw for Paris.



A tank sits at a checkpoint on a road near Gdansk, which has been cordoned off since martial law was imposed.

Saturday, Dec. 12. Saturday night, a young Polish man set off to visit his father to tell him that trouble had begun.

The driver to move on. We stopped at the next corner, and seconds later the officer drew up in hot pursuit.

sistently negotiated with the union in bad faith and tried to undermine Solidarity's hold over the population by undercutting belief in the union leadership.

The proclamation of martial law was also assumed to have been the work of orthodox members of the party leadership, which includes the commanders of the internal security forces and the military forces.

The authorities seized Solidarity's national leaders Saturday while they were in Gdansk for a meeting, and all local union headquarters were raided between midnight and dawn.

The security forces also rounded up intellectuals thought to have an influence over student and union activities, and they issued painstakingly detailed decrees.

The government rest house (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Outraged Begin Cancels Pact With U.S. in Golan Dispute

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Outraged by U.S. punitive sanctions against Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced Sunday that he was canceling the strategic cooperation agreement with the United States.

It appeared to mark the latest ebb of U.S.-Israeli relations since Mr. Begin was elected in 1977.

In a scathing — almost livid — admission read to the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel W. Lewis, and later tacitly endorsed by the Cabinet, Mr. Begin said the United States was "priding" itself on punishing Israel with Friday's suspension of the strategic accord, which was signed three weeks ago in Washington.

"What kind of talk is this of punishing Israel? Are we a vassal state of yours? Are we a banana republic? Are we 14-year-olds who, if we do not behave, we get our wrists slapped? You will not frighten us with punishments," Mr. Begin told Mr. Lewis, according to the statement read to reporters after the Cabinet meeting.

Mr. Lewis refused to talk with reporters afterward, and Israeli government sources said the ambassador made no reply to Mr. Begin's statement.



U.S. Ambassador Samuel W. Lewis after meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

U.S. Renews Opposition on Golan But Restates Security Tie to Israel

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senior Reagan administration officials reiterated on Sunday U.S. disapproval of Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights, while restating a commitment to Israel's security.

After sharp words directed at Washington by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger spoke on television of a "temporary, very rough period" in the two countries' relations.

"Israel has been, is today and will remain a close friend of the United States," Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said in a separate television appearance.

Foreign Policy Crunch Is Testing Reagan Team

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At his press conference last week, President Reagan said, "I've come to the conclusion that there is a worldwide plot to make my job more difficult on almost any day that I go to the office."

pushing a law through the Knesset annexing the formerly Syrian Golan Heights.

Mr. Weinberger said that "the basic commitment, the basic alliance between the United States and Israel is a strong and permanent one."

Blood in the Night: Afghan Battle Boils Out of the Dark

Rebel Bands Team Up for 2-Day Fight in Their Costly, Inconclusive War

The following dispatch was written by a free-lance journalist who recently spent six weeks in Afghanistan.

By Jerc Van Dyk

New York Times Service

MAHALAJAT, Afghanistan — 30 days of fierce fighting in the southern area between Afghan guerrillas and Soviet-backed government forces ended Nov. 28.

As for Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, indignation in Washington was freely stated.

Mr. Haig said, however, that his remarks "should in no way be interpreted as a whitewash of our concern and disapproval that we felt and expressed" at the Golan annexation.

Mr. Spasowski, who has been ambassador to the United States since 1978, said Solidarity leader Lech Walesa had been arrested "as was being held against his will. This is my expression of solidarity with him."

As the administration considered the Polish events, it received a second shock. Mr. Haig, flying home because of the Polish situation, was shown a news agency report from Jerusalem.

Mr. Haig indicated some cause for optimism that political reforms won by Solidarity in the last 18 months may remain, saying, "We cannot accept a conspiracy theory that all is lost."

INSIDE

'China Counts'

A new activism and assertiveness is developing in China's diplomacy, as if to say: "China counts." After concentrating largely on bilateral relations for the past decade, Peking is now fashioning a major international role for itself and subtly reshaping its foreign policy as it does so.

Dozier Abduction

In Verona, Italy, six anti-terrorist experts from the U.S. Defense Department join forces with Italian police to hunt the Red Brigade kidnappers of American Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier from his apartment. Page 2.

EEC Challenge

Against a background of strained U.S.-European economic relations and threats of trade retaliation in Washington, Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, urges the Reagan administration to engage in "a real dialogue, not baby talk." Page 3.

Polish Envoy Defects, Gets U.S. Asylum

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Poland's ambassador to the United States, Miroslaw Spasowski, has asked for political asylum in the United States, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. disclosed Sunday.



Miroslaw Spasowski

Poles Continue Strikes At Shipyards, Mines

From Agency Dispatches

VIENNA — Poland's shipyard and mining industries were reported hit by resistance to martial law Sunday although the authorities said the curfew had been shortened.

The Polish government has acknowledged have been received from a number of sources.

Speaking on television, Mr. Haig said Mr. Spasowski requested asylum Saturday for himself and his wife, daughter and son-in-law.

Mr. Spasowski, 61, read a statement at the State Department Sunday that said he has asked for political asylum because "a state of war has been imposed on Poland, and I cannot be silent."

and is resisting cooperation with the government, Mr. Haig said. He called on Polish authorities to give the union leader a free hand to contribute "his wisdom and experience."

The Soviet press agency Tass said that Solidarity union militants had sabotaged the Ziemowit mine, in the southern province of Katowice, and taken 1,300 miners hostage.

Warsaw Radio reported that production at the strike-hit Baltic shipyards at Gdansk and Gdynia, both Solidarity strongholds, had been suspended until after Christmas.

Although the authorities acknowledged some disruption was going on, they said 95 percent of industry was working normally.

Mr. Haig said there was "no question" that the Soviet Union was giving "cooperation and support" to the repression in Poland.

He said there were actions the United States might take, but declined to detail them.

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The United States believes that Mr. Walesa is being confined at a site on the outskirts of Warsaw.

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Judith Dozier, wife of the kidnapped U.S. general, and her daughter, Cheryl, meeting with reporters in Verona, Italy.

U.S. Experts Join Hunt For Abducted General

From Agency Dispatches
VERONA, Italy — Six anti-terrorism experts from the U.S. Defense Department joined forces with Italian police Sunday in the hunt for the Red Brigades kidnapers of an American army general.

The police possessed witnesses' descriptions of six of the eight or nine urban guerrillas who kidnapped Gen. James L. Dozier from his apartment here Thursday, police sources said.

The sources said they believed that Gen. Dozier, 50, the second-highest ranking U.S. Army official in southern Europe, was facing fierce interrogation about his post as deputy chief of staff for logistics and administration at NATO's southern European land-forces headquarters in Verona.

There was also concern about Gen. Dozier's physical condition. He was clobbered with a pistol butt and then dragged by the group of at least eight men who got into his apartment. Unofficial reports said traces of his blood were found outside.

On Saturday night, the guerrillas issued their first communiqué. They made no ransom demands, but branded the Western alliance as an occupation army and said the general was being held in a "people's" prison.

Italian newspapers reported that the abduction had stirred up old disagreements between President Sandro Pertini and Premier Giovanni Spadolini over Mr. Pertini's belief that the roots of Italian terrorism lay abroad, and specifically in the Eastern bloc.

The premier's office denied that there were any differences, however.

In their written statement Saturday, the Marxist urban guerrillas called their hostage a "Yankee pig."

Outraged Begin Cancels Pact With U.S. in Golan Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)
Administration had attempted twice before in the last six months to penalize Israel for actions it considered essential to its security — when the United States suspended delivery of F-16 aircraft following Israel's bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor and also following the Israeli bombing of PLO offices in central Beirut.

The U.S. sanctions announced Friday included a suspension of a commitment to purchase \$200 million worth of Israeli-manufactured arms.

"We read the history of World War II, and we know what happened to civilians when you took action against the enemy. We also read the history of the Vietnam War and your concept of body counts," Mr. Begin said. He added, "We have always made efforts to prevent casualties of civilians, but at times this is unavoidable, as happened in the bombing of the PLO headquarters."

"Now you are still priding yourselves that you are punishing Israel. ... You have no right to punish Israel, and I protest the use of this term," the prime minister said.

Accusation of Anti-Semitism

Mr. Begin said that the campaign in the U.S. Senate to win approval for an arms sale to Saudi Arabia was "accompanied by an ugly, anti-Semitic campaign. First we heard the slogan, 'Begin or Reagan,' and then it followed that anyone who opposed the deal with Saudi Arabia supports a foreign head of state and is not loyal to the president of the United States. ... Afterward, we heard the slogan, 'We will not let the Jews determine United States policy.' What does this slogan mean?"

Mr. Begin likened the U.S. demand that Israel rescind the Golan Heights annexation to "a concept

of the days of the inquisition. Our forefathers were burned at the stake and did not rescind their faith."

He recalled that during the British mandatory authority over Palestine, Lt. Gen. Evelyn Barker, commander of British troops in the region, had lived in what now is the official prime minister's residence, where the meeting Sunday was held.

"Now I live here. When we fought him, you called us terrorists and we continued to fight. After we attacked his headquarters in the condemned King David building, Barker said that this race will be affected only when we hit its pocketbook, and he ordered his British soldiers not to patronize Jewish-owned cafes any longer."

Mr. Begin's reference was to a statement by Sir Evelyn after Mr. Begin's underground Irpan movement bombed the King David Hotel, killing and wounding more than 200 people. The remark has been singled out as causing grave harm to Britain's position in Palestine at the time.

Even if a good deal of the indignation has run sideways, it is undeniably there; and it has left the Communist Party and trade union leadership in an isolation that seems to increase daily.

Crisis in Poland Stirs Anger, Divisiveness Among French

By Richard Eder
New York Times Service
PARIS — There was another country, 41 years ago, where a respected military figure took over to forestall direct rule by a despotic neighboring power; only to find himself carrying out, in the name of patriotism, virtually every repressive policy that the neighbor dictated.

When the French look at what has been happening in Poland these days they think of Vichy and the late Marshal Pétain. All the more, as the newspaper Le Matin pointed out Friday morning, because the military rulers of Poland are reportedly beginning to speak of national betrayal.

The analogy to a time whose memory still afflicts the French and favors a perfectly democratic political system with some odd Manichaean extremes, is only one of several things that has made France's reaction to the Polish crackdown more emotional than anywhere else in Western Europe, and more divisive as well.

It is a peculiarly inward-looking mixture of outrage and mutual recrimination. It has pushed the government to react more emphatically than those of its allies. It has divided the right and the left, not over the question of whether to protest what is happening in Poland, but over which side has the better right to do so.

Finally, and most important, it has dealt a stunning blow to the already weakened position of the French Communist Party and raised serious questions about the future of its junior partnership in government with the Socialists.

"Are we going to use the misery of the Poles to settle accounts among the French?" Le Monde asked, in a rare front-page note signed by its editor, Jacques Favre.

The French government reacted at first with considerable caution, warning the Polish developments an internal matter. Almost immediately, it was pushed to greater vehemence by the widespread indignation that developed across most of the political spectrum; and most particularly among its own Socialist and trade union supporters.

President Francois Mitterrand issued a statement vigorously condemning the repression, French representatives worked to beef up a European Community declaration, the government proposed that the International Labor Organization send an investigating team to Poland, and the prime minister's office took the unusual step of briefing the press on what French diplomats in Poland were reporting.

There have been demonstrations and declarations from a wide variety of groups, with only the Communists holding aloof. A large protest march was held last Monday at the Invalides; and a mass rally of the Socialists and other groups belonging to the democratic left was held Saturday.

All the unions except the Communist-led General Labor Confederation (CGT) have called for a one-day work stoppage on Monday. Contributions have poured in for food shipments to Poland.

Although the level of protest has been considerable, particularly measured against the fairly subdued reaction in other parts of Western Europe, a lot of it has been protest about protest. Rival political groups have spent a great deal of energy questioning each others' motives.

An attempt to include the right as well as the left in Monday's demonstration fizzled when several extreme-left groups linked arms to keep the conservatives from joining the march. Since then there have been separate left and right demonstrations.

Socialist Party leaders justified the separation by asserting that the conservatives were "morally excluded" because they had not previously denounced repression in Chile and Turkey. As for the right, its marchers carried placards claiming that Socialist rule would turn France into a new Poland.

Even among the Socialists there has been bickering. A statement by a group of artists criticizing the government for not speaking out strongly enough was bitterly attacked by Socialist leader Lionel Jospin. Before long, the altercation had progressed backwards to 1936 and to the question of why had been lukewarm toward the Soviet invasion of Hungary.

Even if a good deal of the indignation has run sideways, it is undeniably there; and it has left the Communist Party and trade union leadership in an isolation that seems to increase daily.

Not only have the other parties, both left and right, strongly condemned the Communists, but there has been a growing trend to internal rebellion against the party line. This has been strongest among the CGT, where a number of individual unions and at least nine members of the confederation's executive have announced

defiantly that they would take part in Monday's protest strike. The Communists, already badly hurt in the elections that brought Mr. Mitterrand to power, have clearly been weakened even further. In addition, with Socialist party leaders vigorously denouncing the Communists, the question is raised of how much longer Mr. Mitterrand will decide to maintain the government coalition, in which the Communists hold four Cabinet seats.

At the moment, there are believed to be fewer than 1,000 active dissidents in Czechoslovakia, and they are under heavy pressure from the government.

According to informants here, the Czechoslovak police have resorted to brutality during interrogations in connection with the French smuggling case. Dissidents sources report that Zina Frened, a key figure in both Czechoslovak groups, was alone in her apartment at 2 a.m. on Oct. 13 when policemen burst in, blindfolded her, banged her head against a wall, kicked her, stepped on her feet, cut off some of her hair and ripped off her nightgown. Her husband was beaten in September.

Mrs. Frened is one of those who have been charged in the case but have not been arrested. Among the others are some of the best-known activists in Czechoslovakia, including Jiři Hajek, a former foreign minister in Alexander Dubcek's government; Olga and Ivan Havel, wife and brother of the imprisoned playwright Vaclav Havel, and Miro Kusy, a philosopher.

Pursuit of Dissidents Continues in Prague

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
PRAGUE — Seven senior members of Czechoslovakia's dwindling band of political dissidents are languishing in Ruzyně Jail, near the Prague airport, charged with "subversion of the republic on a large scale and in cooperation with a foreign power."

It is not known when, or even whether, they and seven others who have been charged but not imprisoned will be brought to trial. Western diplomats say they expect a major show trial soon after Jan. 1, but Miroslav Jabloński, a deputy foreign minister, maintains that he is "aware of any political trials being prepared in Czechoslovakia."

The charges grew out of an attempt in April by two French Socialists to smuggle half a ton of literature and a portable duplicator into the country in a van. They were caught but later released. Mr. Jabloński said that they were also carrying "money and instructions on how to proceed in anti-state activities that could be exploited by anti-Communist émigrés."

Jan Kavan, an émigré who lives in London, organized the shipment. He denies that any money was involved, and he also rejects the assertion, published by Rude Pravo, the Czechoslovak Communist Party's daily newspaper, that the two French courier carried a list of names and addresses of recipients of the literature.

Under Czechoslovak law, possession of unauthorized literature or an unlicensed duplicating machine is illegal. Mr. Kavan argues that the Helsinki agreement and the international covenant on civil and political rights, both of which Czechoslovakia has ratified. He calls the interception of the van "a pretext" for a crackdown on dissidents.

Both Rude Pravo and Prague Radio have been carrying detailed accounts of what they describe as "subversive plots" being hatched by émigrés in London, Vienna and Rome. The Czechoslovak government apparently sees the dissident groups — Charter 77 and the Com-

munist Party and trade union leadership in an isolation that seems to increase daily. The Communists, already badly hurt in the elections that brought Mr. Mitterrand to power, have clearly been weakened even further. In addition, with Socialist party leaders vigorously denouncing the Communists, the question is raised of how much longer Mr. Mitterrand will decide to maintain the government coalition, in which the Communists hold four Cabinet seats.

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Some Get Visas
The most prominent figures in jail are Karel Kyncl and Jiři Ruml, two former journalists; Jan Mlýnský, a Slovak historian, and Milan Símeček, a writer and former professor who for the last decade has been forced to earn his living as a construction worker.

Mr. Kyncl, 54, had decided shortly before he was arrested to move to England to join his son. He is reportedly ill with a stomach ailment incurred during an earlier term of imprisonment. Czechoslovakia often deals with dissidents by expelling them, but in some cases the government refuses exit visas for reasons that are not entirely clear to Western analysts.

Another member of the group charged with subversion, Jaromír Horec, was imprisoned for a time, but he apparently turned state's evidence some weeks ago and was released.

Polish Leaders Thank Brezhnev for Support

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski has sent a telegram to Soviet Premier Leonid I. Brezhnev, thanking him for his "assistance in the dramatic and difficult situation" in Poland and for Soviet economic aid.

"Polish society has been able to convince itself once again that at difficult moments it can always count on its Soviet friends," said Gen. Jaruzelski, Poland's premier, defense minister and Communist Party chief, in a telegram Saturday saluting Mr. Brezhnev on his 75th birthday. It also was signed by Ryszard Kucinski, head of state, Henryk Jablonski.

The two Polish leaders were absent from a weekend gathering in Moscow at which other Soviet-bloc leaders met with Mr. Brezhnev.

The Soviet president, in a speech Saturday, made no mention of the situation in Poland. But he asserted that the entire Kremlin leadership was behind his policies, making reference to "a united opinion about the goals of our policy, domestic and foreign, and about the paths leading to these goals." The remark seemed designed to reassure the Soviet public that there had been no top-level disagreements at a time of crisis.

Polish Pledge
The message from the Polish authorities pledged that the military council that took power Dec. 13 would remain faithful to the ideals of Socialism. Gen. Jaruzelski said Poland would apply "the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism to national Polish conditions."

Well-informed sources said talks between the leaders in Moscow focused on joint economic assistance to Poland. The sources said the main issue was emergency food supplies, presumably to shore up the martial-law government and help it gain a measure of public support.



Two members of the trade union Solidarity await interrogation at a police station in Warsaw. The picture was reportedly taken Dec. 16 with a hidden camera by another member of the union.

Warsaw Regime Reports Easing of Curfew

(Continued from Page 1)
to introduce a compulsory levy of agricultural produce," it said, but it added that sales had become "imperative" and constituted "a patriotic duty for Polish farmers."

In contrast in the reports of disruption at some mines, Warsaw Radio said that nearly all the coal industry was working normally and that 59,000 tons of coal was mined Saturday.

The barricaded mine is at Tychy, 10 miles (16 kilometers) from Katowice, capital of the province where miners were fired upon last week. The PAP agency report on the Ziemowit mine was carried by Tass but not transmitted on the PAP service monitored in the West.

At the Ziemowit mine, the agency said, miners "blew up one of the exits, as a result of which up to 1,300 miners are being held underground."

The second exit is mined and political criminals from Solidarity, blackmailing the authorities, are threatening to blow it up if the forces of public order are brought to the mine," the report said.

Food Shipped In
Meanwhile, The Washington Post said that huge food shipments had arrived in Warsaw from East Germany on Saturday in an apparent attempt to head off civil unrest. The report said there were increasing indications that a Soviet command structure has been installed in the Polish capital to assist the martial law government.

The Post report said Western intelligence sources had confirmed that four planeloads of Soviet military officers landed at Warsaw's Okęcie Airport Wednesday night, supporting the belief of Polish sources that the Soviet Union has set up a military command structure to oversee the martial law operation.

Although he is believed to have returned to Moscow, the Soviet commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact, Marshall Viktor Kuzikov, was reported to have arrived in the Polish capital several days before the martial law decree was issued. Neighbors report unusual activity around a guest house for high-ranking, visiting Soviet officers near the Soviet Embassy.

Emergency food aid had been urgently requested from all Soviet bloc countries several days ago by the government. Saturday, police cars with lights flashing led a convoy of at least 30 semi-trailer trucks through a blizzard into central Warsaw past crowds who stared silently. Some of the trucks had banners saying the food came from East Germany.

The authorities appeared to be hoping to blame the suspended union Solidarity for the severe economic deprivations of the past top-level party meeting Friday afternoon. But they said, it exploded half an hour before the meeting's starting time. They said that the attack would not have succeeded even if the bomb gone off on time because the meeting had been canceled to give Mr. Mungabe and several Cabinet ministers time to prepare for a visit to Mozambique.

The blast, which killed six persons and injured 150, was caused by 20 to 40 pounds (9 to 18 kilograms) of explosives, police said. All the dead were killed in a bakery next to the headquarters when a wall collapsed on them, police said.

2 Killed in Beirut Car Explosion

BEIRUT — Two persons were killed Sunday when a bomb exploded in their car in an area of Beirut where several Palestinian and Lebanese leftists groups have offices, Palestinian sources said.

Local residents said the car appeared to have been turning a corner when it blew up. State radio said that two persons killed had been in the vehicle. The Palestinian sources said that a man had been arrested, but they gave no further details.

After the bombing, artillery duels broke out in central Beirut along the line dividing the capital into predominantly Moslem and Christian sectors. There was no immediate report of casualties, but residents said that the exchange of fire was the heaviest for several weeks.

2,500 Seized by Egypt Since October

CAIRO — Egyptian Interior Minister Mohammed Nabawi Ismail said Sunday that 2,500 people had been detained in a government crackdown on extremists following the assassination of President Sadat in October.

He said at the People's Assembly (parliament) that the 2,500 were in addition to more than 1,600 opposition politicians, religious extremists and alleged common criminals rounded up by Sadat in the month before he was killed at a Cairo military parade.

Asked why so many people were still being held, the interior minister said that those who were proven to be not guilty would be released as soon as possible. But he said that the number of detentions was not large "compared to the plan they had in mind, which aimed at turning Egypt into another Lebanon or Iran."

Saudis, Bahrain Sign Security Pact

MANAMA, Bahrain — Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz, the Saudi Arabian interior minister, announced Sunday that his country and Bahrain had signed an internal security pact. He also denounced the Iranian leadership for "exporting terrorism" to the Gulf states.

Prince Nayef said at a press conference that "King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd [of Saudi Arabia] have instructed me to assure His Highness Sheikh Isa bin Salman al-Khalifa [the ruler of Bahrain] that the kingdom places its entire potentials in the service of Bahrain's security."

He accused the Iranian regime of training, arming and financing a network of terrorists with the aim of undermining stability throughout the Gulf region. The minister said 13 Shiite Moslems from Saudi Arabia were under arrest here. They said that they had been "misguided and instigated by Iran" to sabotage Bahrain and other Gulf countries.

Spanish Minister Criticizes Military

MADRID — Spanish Defense Minister Alberto Oliart was quoted Sunday as saying that a manifesto signed by 100 military men expressing sympathy for plotters of last February's coup attempt would not be the last of its kind.

In an interview with the Madrid daily Diario 16, Mr. Oliart said a minority in the military did not accept the democratic constitution or grasp the role of a free press in a democratic society. "From them we expect actions similar to the manifesto," he said. "But we are ready."

The manifesto, released two weeks ago, criticized government and press treatment of the armed forces, attacked political interference in military affairs and supported the officers arrested after the coup attempt. Legal proceedings have begun against nine of the signers.

Top Left Real D on

Iranian Success

Warsaw D



# Top EEC Official Urges 'Real Dialogue' With U.S. on Trade Issues

By Axel Krause  
*International Herald Tribune*

BRUSSELS — Against a background of strained U.S.-European economic relations and threats of trade retaliation in Washington, Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission, has urged the Reagan administration to engage in "a real dialogue, not baby talk."

Speaking firmly and at times aggressively in an interview at EEC headquarters here Friday, Mr. Thorn said that Europe had strong political and economic reasons for maintaining — and defending — its trading system, notably in the field of agriculture.

But the EEC is prepared to talk with both European steelmakers and U.S. officials in a bid to ease and possibly end a simmering controversy over rising and low-priced EEC steel exports to the United States, Mr. Thorn said.

The top EEC official declined to discuss a tough and critical speech on U.S.-European economic relations made last Wednesday by Robert D. Hormats, assistant secretary of state for economic and business affairs.

Mr. Hormats warned of Europe's expanding protectionism and growing use of export subsidies, which he said "are at the heart of U.S. trade problems with the Community."

Mr. Thorn said, "I do not want to put oil on the fire. This would be bad for Western cohesion, which should now be stronger than ever." He added that, apparently, Mr. Hormats' speech to the Mid-America Committee in Chicago was primarily aimed at domestic consumption. He said that Reagan administration officials "are under pressure, perhaps from protectionist elements."

**February Talks Disclosed**

"We do not need or want a war of words, but we agree to have a real dialogue, not baby talk, so that we move toward solving problems," Mr. Thorn said.

He disclosed that the second in series of U.S.-EEC Cabinet-level talks on economic and trade issues would be held during February in Washington. The first meeting in which Mr. Thorn and U.S. Sec-



Gaston Thorn

etary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. participated with their key aides was held in Brussels on Dec. 11.

The EEC official said that the potentially explosive steel issue could be resolved by improving the trigger price mechanism (TPM) which, according to diplomatic and industry sources in Brussels, would mean either raising European export prices in the U.S. market or holding back shipments. Both possibilities are being explored, the sources said.

According to EEC estimates, total exports of steel, including tubes, from the 10-nation area to the United States, will rise to 6 million short tons this year, from 3.8 million tons in 1980. This compares with 7.4 million tons exported in 1978.

"I understand the American problem on steel and relations [between the administration] and the steel companies. We have similar problems and we are trying to get the word across" to the EEC steel industry, Mr. Thorn said.

### Retaliation Considered

Mr. Block also said that Washington was considering retaliation against EEC products, but he did not specify them, nor the timing he had in mind.

"I am fervently Atlantist and we believe in the same rules as you do, but it is not simply a matter of it being all good over there and all bad over here... The U.S. spends as much as we do in helping farmers," Mr. Thorn said.

Mr. Thorn, a former premier of Luxembourg, said: "How can you ask Europe to reduce its export activity when the United States has an agricultural export surplus with us of \$7 billion? We also have more farmers than you and there is no need to recall that here in Europe we are facing 10 million unemployed... we cannot afford to increase that total by creating joblessness on farms."

He gave the impression — confirmed by senior U.S. officials — that the February meeting would focus on agriculture and could prove stormy. "We are ready to discuss these issues, market shares and aids, such as subsidies, but we are not increasing our market shares, nor our profits," Mr. Thorn said, adding that "if there is confrontation, it will be a 'no' on our side."

**'Internal Political Risks'**

He also noted that the EEC Commission was continuing to press member governments to reform the controversial Common Agricultural Policy, notably by bringing its high commodity prices in line with world levels.

The reform effort involved taking what he termed "big internal political risks," a reference to strong opposition from powerful farm lobbies in France, Denmark and the Netherlands.

But EEC reform efforts can only succeed "in a climate of understanding and cooperation," Mr. Thorn said, adding that Washington will "have to be sensitive and sensible, since the important thing is to keep the trading open."

Neither the EEC official nor others in the commission minimized the dangers of a transatlantic trade war. "The pressures and heat are building up here and in Washington and they could get out of hand, which would be a disaster to both sides," a senior EEC official said.

However, Reagan administration officials said privately that they doubted that any retaliatory action against European exports could or would be taken before the February meeting.

"We have 50 different ways of hitting the Europeans, including by means of existing trade legislation," a senior administration official said. But he added, "Al Haig, who sees the economic plane getting heavier with the strains, will see it that Block and others will be reined in — at least for the time being."

# Senate Leaders Try To Persuade Reagan To Alter No-Tax Policy

By Howell Raines  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Senate Republican leaders, in an effort to overcome the President's resistance to tax increases and cuts in military spending, have given him a set of budget estimates showing mounting deficits over the next five years.

But earlier, Mr. Reagan met with House Republican leaders, who urged him to stand fast in his opposition to additional taxes. They argued that the income tax reductions enacted earlier this year, if left in place, would pull the economy out of recession.

The conflicting advice on Friday reflected the fiscal and ideological huddle now going on within the administration. It also showed the political pressures on the president's congressional supporters.

The Senate group, led by Howard H. Baker, of Tennessee, the majority leader, and Paul Laxalt of Nevada, went to the White House with deficit projections even larger than the recent budget office figures that convinced Mr. Reagan he could not reach his goal of a balanced budget by 1984.

Reagan's approach that those who advocated Mr. Reagan's approach of cutting income taxes by 25 percent in three years argued that this would produce economic growth and no deficits.

"We cannot tolerate deficits in excess of \$100 billion, and I certainly will not allow Oklahoma or the natural gas producers to bear the load just so the administration won't have to admit defeat," Rep. English said.

In their visit with Mr. Reagan, the House Republican leaders tried to assure him that he would not have to admit defeat if he stuck with his original economic recovery program.

Mr. Reagan met for an hour with Rep. Robert H. Michel, of Illinois, the House minority leader, Rep. Barber B. Conable Jr. of upstate New York, the ranking Republican on the Ways and Means Committee; Rep. Richard B. Cheney, of Wyoming; and Rep. Jack Kemp of upstate New York, a leading advocate of supply-side economics.

A participant in the meeting said Mr. Reagan had affirmed his desire to avoid a tax increase. He said this in the presence of James Baker, the White House chief of staff, and David A. Stockman, the budget director, who have been asserting in White House meetings that additional revenues were needed to keep the deficit from growing to unacceptable levels.

The participant said the House members urged Mr. Reagan to avoid any rollback of his tax cuts, although they were of varying opinion as to the desirability of so-called revenue enhancement measures.

The House members were quoted as telling the president that it was bad policy to impose large tax increases in a recession. To do so, after having called for deep tax cuts earlier, would send a confusing signal to the nation and the financial markets, they said.

White House spokesmen have downplayed these meetings so as to avoid the appearance that Mr. Reagan's staff is trying to put pressure on him to accept tax cuts by scheduling sessions like the one which the Senate members presented the high deficit figures.

Max L. Friedersdorf, the White House director of congressional relations, said there was strong feeling in Friday's meetings that the pessimistic projections were not infallible, a view the president shares.

Mr. Friedersdorf said Mr. Reagan hoped to make his basic decision on tax cuts next week, if any, to take in response to the estimates before Christmas. Then, he said, the White House staff will spend the time before Congress reconvenes Jan. 25 in intensive work on the budget for the fiscal year 1983.

### Alteration Urged

The Senate projections suggested that unless the president altered his budget plans, the government would face deficits of \$82 billion in the fiscal year 1982, \$165 billion in 1983, \$215 billion in 1984, \$52 billion in 1985 and \$299 billion in 1986.

After Sen. Baker and Sen. Laxalt had been with the president for 30 minutes, they were joined by Sen. Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, chairman of the Budget Committee; Sen. Bob Dole of Kansas, chairman of the Finance Committee; and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

A Senate aide described the initial session as low key. The Senate leaders, apparently worried that Mr. Reagan would lose the support of conservative members who will not tolerate high deficits, urged him to pare the deficit by proposing tax measures and closing loopholes in existing tax laws.

They also asked him to reconsider his refusal to accept any scaling back in the military buildup. Finally, they suggested that there had to be some cuts in politically sensitive entitlement programs such as Medicare, Medicaid and food stamps.

**Loopholes Cited**

Mr. Reagan was described as listening noncommittally. He said on Thursday at a news conference that he had "no plans for increasing taxes in any way." White House aides hastened to add that this would not rule out the closing of loopholes or the imposition of excise taxes on such products as alcohol and tobacco.

Administration officials, including Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, who was in the meeting with the House leaders, have said they also hoped that Mr. Reagan would consider his stand against a windfall profits tax on natural gas.

Earlier last week, Sen. Laxalt, a close adviser to the president, said this was not possible unless Rep. Glenn English, Democrat of Oklahoma, released Mr. Reagan from a



Liza Alexeyeva, left, with her sister-in-law, Tatiana Yankelovich, as they prepared to board a Boston-bound plane in Paris.

# Alexeyeva Is Reunited With Husband in U.S.

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON — Liza Alexeyeva, 26, was reunited with her husband Sunday and urged continued support for dissidents in her homeland and in Poland. Miss Alexeyeva was granted an exit visa from the Soviet Union after a 17-day hunger strike by her father-in-law, Nobel laureate Andrei D. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner.

"I came to the United States to stay here," she said. Her husband's sister, Tatiana Yankelovich, served as interpreter at a crowded news conference at Logan International Airport.

Clutching two red carnations, Miss Alexeyeva stood next to her husband, Alexei Semyonov, 25, a graduate student at Brandeis University near here. Mr. Semyonov, the son of Mr. Sakharov's wife by an earlier marriage, emigrated from the Soviet Union in 1978. Miss Alexeyeva and Mr. Semyonov urged continued pressure by Western nations and the international scientific community to protect Mr. Sakharov and his wife from reprisals by the Soviet government.

"I would like to remind you that I am one of a very few persons [in the Soviet Union] who was able to exercise my human rights," Miss Alexeyeva said. "There are many who are unable to leave, to travel and be with their dear ones."

She flew to Boston from Paris, where she had arrived Saturday, with Mrs. Yankelovich and her husband, Ethim. They were met at the airport by Mrs. Bonner's mother, Ruth, the Yankelovich children and friends of the family.

### News Conference Planned

Mr. Semyonov declined to answer any questions, saying that there would be a news conference Tuesday, tentatively scheduled for New York City.

The Sakharovs ended their hunger strike Dec. 8 after the Soviet secret police, the KGB, agreed to allow Miss Alexeyeva to leave the Soviet Union. He and his wife had begun their hunger strike to support their demands that Miss Alexeyeva be allowed to leave the country. They were hospitalized by force on Dec. 4.

Miss Alexeyeva said on arriving in Paris Saturday that although the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize winner had given up his hunger strike after the authorities had given her permission to leave, "all his problems remain."

"Even when he gets out of the hospital, police will still be on guard at the door of his apartment and will be restricting his movements," she said. "I ask Western countries to help him. And he can be helped if Western opinion keeps up pressure on the Soviet government."

# Unions Demand Talks On Daily News Sale

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Unions have rejected the proposed sale of the money-losing Daily News, which has the largest circulation of any general-interest newspaper in the United States, by demanding an immediate meeting with its owner, the Tribune Co. of Chicago.

George E. McDonald, head of the Allied Printing Trades Council, which represents the unions with contracts at the News, said on Saturday that the offering of the newspaper for sale by the Tribune Co. without consultation with the unions violated a previous agreement. "The workers have as much stake in the Daily News as the Tribune Co.," Mr. McDonald said.

An official of the Tribune Co. in Chicago said that, before responding, it wanted time to study the union statement.

The News has been losing money steadily recently — at least \$11 million a year — as more and more readers turned to television and suburban newspapers in the New York area.

**Paper Might Be Split**

John Morton, a newspaper industry analyst with the Wall Street firm of Lynch, Jones & Ryan, said Friday he doubted if another newspaper company would buy the Daily News. "It's conceivable there might be some oil company or someone like that," he said.

Mr. Morton said that if no buyer is found within a matter of weeks he thought the Tribune Co. would simply shut down the paper. "I don't think it can be turned around, and I think that's the conclusion they have come to," he said. "I think the Tribune has decided the Daily News has no future and that's why they're putting it up for sale."

The Tribune Co. also publishes the Chicago Tribune, that city's highest newspaper, and owns television stations and the Chicago Cubs baseball team, among other things.

Mr. McDonald met with fellow union leaders here and then issued a statement demanding a meeting with Stanton R. Cook, president and chief executive officer of the Tribune Co. In a statement on Friday afternoon that took the unions and others by surprise, Mr. Cook announced that the parent company would entertain serious offers for purchase of the New York newspaper.

The Daily News has the largest circulation among general-interest newspapers in the nation, 1,483,000 on weekdays and 1,888,000 on Sundays, as of Sept. 30. However, the paper has suffered declines over the years with the changing character of its urban readership. Its peak circulation

# U.S., Europe In Agreement On Air Fares

## Proposal to Set Up Zones of Flexibility

By Carole Shifrin

WASHINGTON — U.S. and European negotiators have reached agreement in principle on a proposal to set up zones of pricing flexibility within which airlines can set fares on major transatlantic routes without government approval, sources reported.

In exchange, the United States said that it will give U.S. and European airlines anti-trust immunity to participate in International Air Transport Association conferences that fix fares on transatlantic routes — something that most of the Europeans have sought.

U.S. negotiators agreed that they will recommend to the Civil Aeronautics Board that it defer the effective date of a decision that would prohibit U.S. airlines from participating in the fare-setting conferences. The delegation will ask that the order be deferred long enough to accommodate signing of an agreement, scheduled now for Feb. 25.

The agreement in principle was reached at a 2 1/2 day meeting in Paris with members of the European Civil Aviation Conference, an organization of West European nations whose members include Britain, France, Germany and Italy.

**Automatic Approval**

Under the plan, each nation will pledge to approve automatically all fares proposed by airlines that fall within the agreed pricing flexibility zones. Fares falling above or below the zones would be subject to the requirements of the relevant bilateral agreement.

Three different zones of flexibility for each pair of U.S.-European cities would be set up under the plan. Using an unrestricted coach fare as a base, the first zone would allow airlines to set first-class and business-class fares anywhere within 60 percent above the coach-fare base. A second zone would allow the coach fares to go up 20 percent or down 20 percent from the base.

A third zone would have two parts. One would give airlines the ability to set some discounted fares — those requiring confirmed reservations, a round trip or a minimum stay period — anywhere within 30 percent below the coach-fare base. The second part would let discount fares with additional restrictions — such as an advance-purchase requirement with a cancellation penalty — go into effect if it were within 40 percent below the coach-fare base.

One aviation observer Friday questioned how much the agreement would benefit the United States. He said that the true amount of flexibility — at least on the downward side — depends on the base coach fares that are set as the reference points for the zones. He also said that the zones of flexibility might be of illusory benefit, other than to assure U.S. airlines of quick foreign approval of fares, if the U.S. airlines begin to participate in IATA conferences and set higher-than-competitive prices with their European competitors.

The agreement is not supposed to affect the liberal bilateral agreements the United States has signed with some countries that provide airlines with a totally open pricing regime but is supposed to give airlines operating in more restrictive countries more flexibility.

The agreement to be signed in February is for an interim agreement good for six months, subject to renewal for an additional six months if all parties agree.

# Ariane Rocket Launch A Success in 4th Test

The Associated Press

KOUCOU, French Guiana — The 10-nation European Space Agency has successfully staged the fourth and final test flight of the Ariane satellite launcher. The lift-off took place on schedule Saturday night from the ESA's base here.

The three-stage Ariane, which cost about \$1.2 billion to develop and build, launched a Marecs-A European maritime communications satellite and a scientific capsule to measure electron density in the ionosphere.

It was the last free ride before the ESA begins limited commercial operations next year and starts earning a share of the space telecommunications industry market.

With a handful of contracts already signed and now in successful launch behind it, the West European space program plans to begin full commercial operations in 1983.

**Excessive Vibration**

In June, Ariane's third seat two satellites into synchronous Earth orbit, helping to erase the impression of the disastrous second test.

On the second test, the rocket burst into flames moments after lifting off from here May 23, 1980. ESA scientists said that they traced the failure to excessive vibration in the launcher's first stage boosters and corrected the problem.

The first launch went off without a hitch on Dec. 24, 1979.

The satellite's developers estimate that about 200 weather, civilian communications, scientific and nonoffensive military satellites will be launched in the next decade. ESA hopes to corner about 30 percent of the market and says that it already has firm orders from 15 countries for 22 satellites.

In a major breakthrough, two orders worth a total of \$50 million were placed last week by the U.S. firm General Telephone and Electronics Corp. The GTE contract is the first by a U.S. company for the launching of a satellite through an agency other than the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ESA is funded mainly by France, which pays about 60 percent of the costs of the Ariane program, the biggest item on the ESA budget. West Germany is next with a 20-percent contribution. Denmark, Belgium, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, Britain, Sweden and Switzerland all have smaller shares.

# Warsaw Diary: Swift Crackdown Extinguished 'Renewal'

(Continued from Page 1)

near Warsaw was made ready to receive Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader. The minister for Trade Unions, Stanislaw Ciolek, was reliably reported to have been at the Warsaw airport to meet Mr. Walesa when he arrived under custody at 4 a.m. Sunday. Prisons and detention centers were reported to have been prepared to receive a rush of new arrivals, said to number about 4,000.

The roundup of the former party leader, Edward Gierke, and his colleagues was taken by many Poles as an effort to make the millions of Solidarity supporters believe that the union was not the only target but that the government was embarking on a general campaign to overthrow a state beset by anarchy.

There was widespread skepticism about the military character of the regime that has been imposed. Some intellectuals suggested that the Communist leadership was using the armed forces to try to convince the population that the issue was survival of the nation rather than survival of the unpopular Communist regime.

Sunday, Dec. 13: Warsaw lay under brilliant winter sunshine, covered in fresh snow. The radio repeated Gen. Jaruzelski's proclamation every hour, following with the national anthem, whose opening line is "Poland is not yet lost, as long as we are alive."

Younger Poles, at least on Sunday, repeated it often, in a tone of defiance. Older people accompanied it with gestures of resignation.

Gen. Jaruzelski was credited with political astuteness for having made his move on the weekend, when workers were out of their factories.

Monday, Dec. 14: Many people said the Solidarity union would be

# 3 Killed, 10 Wounded In Dominica Coup Bid

The Associated Press

ROSEAU, Dominica — Two persons were killed and 10 wounded when masked gunmen stormed this Caribbean island nation's police headquarters and central prison in an unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government, Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles said.

A policeman and a former member of the country's outlawed defense force were killed in the Saturday morning attacks. Police said a third man — also a former member of the defense force — was killed later Saturday during a nationwide hunt for the attackers. Among the wounded was Police Commissioner Oliver N. Phillip, who police said was shot in the head during the attack on the police station.

The man killed in the assault on the prison was identified as Howell Piper, a former officer in the former Dominican Defense Force.

Miss Charles said the former commander of the defense force, Frederick Newton, had been arrested.

In a speech to the nation Saturday, Miss Charles said the attacks were linked to two previous coup attempts by former members of the defense force, aided by U.S. and Canadian mercenaries. No foreigners were reported involved in Saturday's assaults.

Miss Charles' speech followed a government statement that the attacks appeared to be tied to a conspiracy by Michael Perdue, the self-confessed leader of a group of mercenaries, to invade the island and put Patrick R. John, the former prime minister, back in power. Mr. John, who was prime minister for a year beginning with Dominica's independence from Britain in 1978, has been in the central prison since March.

Mr. Perdue and nine others, eight of whom have connections with the Ku Klux Klan, were arrested in New Orleans on April 27 as they were about to leave for Dominica. They were later convicted by a U.S. federal court of conspiring to overthrow Dominica's government.

**One Killed in Hatia Harbor**

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — One person died Sunday when a fire broke out aboard a Greek cruise ship steaming into Hatia harbor with 200 tourists aboard, a port spokesman said.

# Internal Political Risks

He also noted that the EEC Commission was continuing to press member governments to reform the controversial Common Agricultural Policy, notably by bringing its high commodity prices in line with world levels.

The reform effort involved taking what he termed "big internal political risks," a reference to strong opposition from powerful farm lobbies in France, Denmark and the Netherlands.

But EEC reform efforts can only succeed "in a climate of understanding and cooperation," Mr. Thorn said, adding that Washington will "have to be sensitive and sensible, since the important thing is to keep the trading open."

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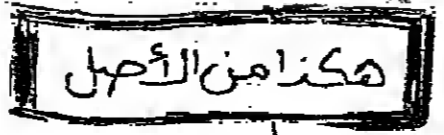
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U.S. Is Out on a Limb With Hard Line Toward Qadhafi

By Philip Ceylan

WASHINGTON — In the matter of Libya's Col. Moammar Qadhafi, you can almost hear the collective hum of the Reagan administration's thought processes at work: Anything Jimmy Carter did, we will do differently.

pitched, heavy-handed, hyped-up crusade to make the world safe from Qadhafi. Where it finds itself out on a long and shaky limb, with scant support and some open reservations on the part of its best European allies and not even much encouragement from friendly Arab who, deep down, would be delighted to see Qadhafi done in.

which would doubtless do further economic damage, while also resolving a moral issue: U.S. oil purchases would no longer seem to be financing Qadhafi's dirty work.

Why Moscow Is Afraid

What is being crushed in Poland is a genuine revolution — exuberant, spontaneous and far from settled in its ideology or program. Solidarity was undisciplined, as protest has to be in a closed society. It was not, however, anarchistic or capitalistic or directly anti-Soviet.

Solidarity dreamed of evicting the Soviet Army or breaking loose from the Warsaw Pact. The Poles accept the tyranny of geography. What they wanted was true domestic reform: to break the grip of an oligarchy that was enriching itself but mismanaging the nation.

Lord Keynes on Deficits

The Reaganians are as wrong today as they were a year ago when they blamed poor U.S. economic performance on government deficits. Then, a predicted deficit of \$43 billion was denounced as too high. Now that it is projected at \$109 billion — and much higher in 1983 and 1984 — guess what they say? Deficits don't really matter.

the recession. The other is last summer's frantic tax cutting: the special-interest hogs in both parties consumed 25 percent of the government's tax base — a total of perhaps \$240 billion in reduced tax collections for the two years.

Wonder Workers for Developing World

By Spark Matsunaga

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon, almost without realizing it, has launched a program in the Pacific that could work wonders throughout the developing world.

ploying special units called brigadistas. The program was a failure. Now they are building an airfield on Grenada. They aren't doing well with that one either, we hear. That's not surprising. The Cubans are not the world's best builders. We are.

Poles Must Decide on Reaction

By William Safire

NEW YORK — The terrible question everybody is afraid to face is this: As their leaders are being herded into concentration camps, what should the Polish people do?



"Surely," says I, "not THE James Watt, folk-hero and famous wilderness rapist? That's me," says he. And I says, "NOT the renowned despoiler of our precious national heritage!" "Right," says he. So I ate him."

Miraculous Vote, Then Reality in Honduras

By Anne Nelson

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The Hondurans claimed that their election Nov. 29 demonstrated that they inhabited an "oasis of peace and tranquility" in the midst of the Central American storm.

strained by the presence of several thousand of former Somoza national guardsmen who use Honduras as their base of operations. Honduran military forces have taken an ambivalent attitude toward incursions by Salvadoran troops in pursuing guerrillas.

Pressure on Israel

Did Mr. Begin think, as he annexed the Golan Heights the other day, that President Reagan was too preoccupied with Poland to mind? If so, Mr. Reagan must now have disabused the Israeli prime minister of that notion.

The act undercut the formally agreed basis, the only conceivable basis, on which peace can come to the Middle East: the yielding of territory by Israel in return for peace agreements with its neighbors.

Dec. 21: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: Deadlock in Majlis  
TEHRAN — The financial position of Persia could not be worse. It has come to this pass owing to the opposition of the Majlis. The financial situation is a deadlock.

1931: Hungary's Foreign Loans  
BUDAPEST — Hungary will declare a transfer moratorium on most of its foreign loans and short-term credits before Christmas, it was learned from authoritative sources tonight.

Capital Crisis  
The capital crisis has become severe in recent weeks. One reason is the contagion of capital flight that has struck Central America.

U.S. Aid  
Honduras' own guerrilla problems remain minimal, several spectacular arrests by the Honduran police around the time of the elections revealed safe-houses full of arms caches, but these were believed to be en route to El Salvador and Guatemala.

Stife Avoided  
But beneath the euphoria and the novelty of a clean election, many Hondurans wondered how much it had to do with reality. If Suazo manages to serve out his four-year term of office without interruption by coup or assassination, it will be the first such tenure since 1928.

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# Albania Said to Bar Mourning for Shehu

**BEGRAD** — There has been national mourning in Albania for Premier Mehmet Shehu, 68, who committed suicide Thursday night, diplomatic sources said. Albania does not declare national mourning for people who take their own lives, the sources said. The Albanian ATA news agency Saturday quoted a statement by a Central Committee of the Albanian Communist Party and government as saying that Mr. Shehu committed suicide at a moment of serious breakdown. The brief statement gave no details of how he died. Mr. Shehu was the chief deputy and the presumed heir to communist Party chief Enver Hoxha.

Mr. Shehu's death seems unlikely to change policies in Albania, which prides itself on being the bastion of Stalinism, the source said.

The Central Committee secretary, Ramiz Alia, will most likely become number two in the power, they added. Diplomats also emphasized that First Deputy Premier Adil Carcani is influential.

Radio Tirana broadcast light music immediately after announcing Mr. Shehu's death, the sources said. There were no commemorative meetings, no flags at half-staff and no books of condolence were opened, they added. The flag at the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade was flying at full staff Saturday and work went on as usual.

Mr. Shehu gave the second speech at the party congress in Tirana last month, confirming his status as number two to Mr. Hoxha, who spoke first, the sources said. Mr. Shehu's age was showing off his voice was firm when he made his speech, though he sat to deliver it, they added.

The sources dismissed speculation that the suicide was the result of a power struggle. Mr. Hoxha said told the congress that party



**Mehmet Shehu** in 1960. He was secretary of the party's national committee from 1957 to 1960.

**Eugene Conley** DENTON, Texas (AP) — Eugene Conley, 73, a former leader of the Metropolitan Opera, died Friday. Mr. Conley sang for three years at La Scala in Milan and was a regular guest artist on "The Voice of Firestone" on U.S. radio and television.

**Clark W. Thompson** GALVESTON, Texas (AP) — Former U.S. Rep. Clark W. Thompson, 86, who represented the 9th Congressional District for 20 years until 1967, died Wednesday at his home here.

**James C. Healey** NEW YORK (NYT) — James C. Healey, 71, a Democratic congressman from the Bronx from 1956 to 1964, died Wednesday.

## OBITUARIES

unity was firmer than ever, they said. Earlier last week Mr. Shehu received several foreign visitors, including Romanian Deputy Premier Corneli Burcea, the first Soviet bloc leader to visit Albania in 10 years, the sources said.

Mr. Shehu's death leaves Mr. Hoxha as the only one of the Communist leaders who took over Albania at the end of World War II still in power.

Mr. Shehu fought in the international brigades against Franco in the Spanish Civil War and was a Communist partisan commander in Albania in World War II.

After the war he became the chief of staff of the Albanian armed forces under Mr. Hoxha's command. In 1948 he became interior minister, in 1954 premier and in 1955 defense minister as well. He resigned as defense minister last year.

**Mark Gayn** TORONTO (UPI) — Mark Gayn, 72, chief writer for foreign affairs for The Toronto Star, died Thursday of cancer. For nearly 50 years Mr. Gayn traveled the world, reporting on the political upheavals in China and Japan and serving stints on The Washington Post, Chicago Sun, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Newsweek and Time magazines. He joined The Star in 1952.

**Elizabeth E. Heffelfinger** NEW YORK (NYT) — Elizabeth E. Heffelfinger, 81, the Republican National Committee woman from Minnesota from 1948 to 1960 and the secretary of the party's 1960 national convention, died Saturday. Mrs. Heffelfinger was a key backer of Eisenhower for the Republican presidential

# Mission to Hanoi by 4 U.S. Veterans Stirs Their Memories and Emotions

**By Bernard Weinraub** New York Times Service

HANOI — Four American veterans of the Indochina War, trembling with emotion, stepped off a plane at a bleak Hanoi airport to an enthusiastic welcome by Vietnamese officials.

One of the veterans, Tom Bird, a former infantryman with the 1st Cavalry Division, started walking down the steps of the plane before noticing a group of North Vietnamese soldiers waiting to greet him. Mr. Bird swiftly returned to the plane, trembling.

"My first instinct was to call the

whole thing off," said Mr. Bird several minutes later, as he returned outside. "It's just too strange. I feel a little out of control."

Mr. Bird and three other veterans, led by Robert O. Muller, executive director of the Vietnam Veterans of America, were taken in limousines to the sprawling, Cuban-built Thang Loi (Victory) Hotel on the fringe of Hanoi. They are here on a six-day visit, which began Friday.

## Missing Servicemen

They plan to talk to officials here and in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, about the issues of the estimated 2,500 American servicemen still unaccounted for since the end of the Vietnam war in 1975, and the impact of Agent Orange, a powerful defoliant that is suspected of causing genetic damage and other serious medical problems.

Mr. Muller, a former Marine, said that his group wants to convince the Vietnamese to allow U.S. scientists into "heavy defoliated areas" to assess its effects.

The other veterans who arrived Friday were Michael Harbert, a former Air Force sergeant who flew bombing missions over North and South Vietnam, and John Terzano, a former Navy seaman.

During the flight from Bangkok aboard a packed Soviet-built Ilyushin 124, the veterans were alternately ebullient and reflective.

"It's strange," said Mr. Muller. "I can't figure out if I know the passengers on the plane, if I have seen them before, if I know them or if they know me."

**Missions Recalled**

Mr. Harbert stared out the window and recalled the missions he flew over the same lush mountains, over the Ho Chi Minh trail and the Cambodian and Laotian border regions.

"Nothing has changed, but everything has changed," he said. "I close my eyes and I am right back calling in air strikes over these places. It's so strange. I can still see the scars on the ground."

"I feel so good coming back," said Mr. Bird. "But I can't look at these faces up the aisle. I feel frozen."

From the aircraft, approaching Hanoi through low clouds, the land was flat green, still pocked with crater holes. At the airport, Mr. Harbert said, "It's amazing to fly into Hanoi without people shooting away. People are so quiet, the airport so simple. Like landing in a farm field. In Kansas or somewhere."

Mr. Muller, who was crippled in the war, was carried down the air-plane steps and was promptly surrounded by Vietnamese officials and local photographers. In his car, he said quietly: "I can't even sort out my emotions now. I can't believe it. I am in Hanoi."

# New Assertiveness Is Seen in Chinese Diplomacy

**By Michael Parks** Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — A new activism and assertiveness is developing in China's diplomacy, foreign observers and diplomats here say.

After concentrating largely on bilateral relations for the last decade, Peking is now fashioning a major international role for itself and subtly reshaping its foreign policy as it does so.

China speaks out at times as a

**Envoys Say Peking Shaping Major World Role for Itself**

States, Japan, Western Europe, Third World nations and China.

Here problems arise, Chinese analysts say, for this grouping is far from an alliance; there is not even a strong coalition of interests.

As a result of this analysis, Chinese diplomatic efforts are aimed at strengthening the alliance of interests that Peking would like to see develop. "No, we don't see ourselves as the world's peacemakers," a senior Chinese official recently told a visiting European politician, "but we do think we have a role, sometimes a crucial role, in forging a defense against the Soviet Union's global ambitions."

Peking has chosen to play that role largely in the Third World.

During the past year, particularly since June, it has reached out to improve its relations with Third World countries, including India, its old Asian rival, and to put forward its positions, sometimes as a basis of possible compromise, in Southeast Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

China has long seen the Third World as the area most vulnerable to what it believes are Soviet desires for dominance.

As a result, China has backed Saudi Arabia's Middle East peace plan. It has strongly supported the South-West Africa People's Organization in seeking independence for South-West Africa (Namibia), and called Reagan administration policies obstructive until those policies were modified to win African acceptance. At the North-South summit conference at Cancun, Mexico, in October, Premier Zhao Ziyang pressed the industrialized countries to pursue a dialogue with developing nations aimed at establishing a new world economic order.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

leading member of the Third World, a defender of developing nations' interests. At times it speaks as a member of the International Communist movement, a promoter of progressive causes, but most often simply as China.

To tell the United States and the Soviet Union that they cannot run the United Nations nor dictate international affairs as they like, China recently vetoed the election of a third-term U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and insisted on a Third World candidate.

## Criticizing the Superpowers

On the Middle East, southern Africa and in the dialogue between the industrialized and the developing nations, China has articulated its own positions, usually moderate and practical, and has forcefully criticized the Soviet Union and the United States for pursuing their own interests at the expense of other countries.

China also has expressed itself recently on East-West relations, U.S.-Soviet arms talks and other issues facing Europe, on unrest in Central America and on the general conduct of world affairs.

Diplomats in Peking say China appears to be determined to be heard as a major power whose views must be taken into account.

China is also preparing a fall-back position, diplomats believe, against the possibility of its relations with the United States deteriorating, possibly into an arms sales to Taiwan. The issue already has eroded the "strategic partnership" that Washington sought, and Peking is working now to ensure that its strategy of a "united front" against the Soviet Union survives any break.

**Criticism of China's Elite Schools Is Mounting**

**By Christopher S. Wren** New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — Zhao Jianping, a lively 7-year-old in a green sweater, selected another color from his crayon box, shifted his sheet of paper and sketched the white plastic rabbit that the teacher had set out as a model on her desk.

The drawing class had begun at the Shiyuan Primary School in Shanghai, and the two dozen children concentrating on their task were clearly oblivious to the controversy that has revolved around the quality of education they are receiving.

After the Cultural Revolution ended five years ago, Shiyuan School was designated a "key" school, one of an elite network across China that has benefited from more funds, better facilities and superior teachers.

## 16 Feared Lost off Britain

**Penzance, England** — The six-man crew and two children aboard the 1,400-ton freighter Union Star and the eight-man crew of a lifeboat that went to rescue them are feared drowned in mountainous seas off southwest England, authorities said. A body and wreckage from the lifeboat were washed ashore Sunday.

## India Reports Little Progress in Border Talks With China

**The Associated Press** NEW DELHI — India and China have agreed to continue talks on their disputed border despite little progress at the recent discussions in Peking, External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao said during the weekend.

The world's two most populous countries opened their first border and normalization talks in almost

## 20 Years on Dec. 10 in Effort to Improve Relations

The five-day talks concluded without any "substantial progress" on the border question, Mr. Rao told a parliamentary committee on Saturday.

The minister said both sides have agreed in the meantime to develop trade, economic and cultural relations. Committee members

## India Maintains China Has Illegally Occupied 14,500 Sq Miles

India maintains that China has illegally occupied 14,500 square miles (37,700 square kilometers) of Indian territory since the 1962 war and that Peking wrongfully claims 90,000 square miles of northeast India.

# New Premier in Oslo Tackles Soviet Issues

**By John Ausland** International Herald Tribune

OSLO — Kaare Willoch, the head of Norway's new conservative government, is troubled by the same problem that faced his Labor Party predecessors: How to maintain harmonious relations with the Soviet Union while at the same time preparing for a possible attack from that quarter.

Although Mr. Willoch, unlike Labor premiers, does not have to keep looking over his shoulder at a political left wing, he must still contend with the anti-nuclear movement that has swept over Europe.

Defense Minister Anders Sjastad has acknowledged the public's concern about nuclear weapons. This has not, however, deterred him from accelerating several programs that were originally set in

## Missing Servicemen

ment. Mr. Stray congealed the proposal to a study group in the foreign office.

Norwegian and Soviet delegations met here this month for yet another round of negotiations regarding the boundary line in the Barents Sea. In brief, the Norwegians maintain that the line should be considerably to the east of where the Russians believe it should be. At stake is a lot of fish and perhaps a great deal of oil and gas.

## Talks Limited

Helge Vindeenes, the Norwegian representative, and Boris Podstero, the Soviet negotiator, spent most of their time arguing about the application of international law to the boundary line. Mr. Vindeenes repeated the Norwegian offer to work out a compromise, but Mr. Podstero showed no interest.

Since these talks were limited to the boundary line, they were only of symbolic value. The Soviet Union has long made it clear that it is interested only in a package settlement of outstanding issues in the north. These include who is in charge in the waters and on the shelf around the Spitzbergen archipelago.

Like the boundary line, this also involves fish and perhaps oil and gas, but the main Soviet concern is that any drilling in the Barents Sea out interfere with the operation of its large naval forces based in the Murmansk area.

While the Willoch government has been trying to establish working relations with the Soviet Union, Norwegian news organizations have been throwing sand in the machinery with stories about KGB operations in Norway.

The allegations include industrial espionage, spying on defense preparations in northern Norway and subsidies to the anti-nuclear movement. The Justice Department has described these stories as speculation. The only allegation denied, however, is that the KGB has paid Norwegians to write articles regarding nuclear weapons.

This commotion was precipitated by the expulsion several months ago of a KGB agent from Denmark for involvement in the peace movement. This led to intensified inquiries by the security police into the activities of several Soviet diplomats here who had previously served in Denmark.

They are counselor Leonid Makarov and first secretary Stanislav Tchibotok, who is generally thought by politicians and reporters here to be the chief and deputy chief of the KGB in Norway. According to the Oslo daily Aftenposten, the security police have recommended their expulsion.

## Broadcast Monopoly Ends

**OSLO (AP)** — The Norwegian government has ended the state's 48-year-old broadcasting monopoly by allowing 40 private companies and organizations to start local radio or cable television programs next year.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

mission by the Labor government but had been allowed to languish this year out of deference to the party's left wing.

These programs include stockpiling of supplies for a U.S. Marine brigade to central Norway, stockpiling of supplies for a Canadian battalion and an additional Norwegian regiment in northern Norway, and obtaining missiles for defense of Norwegian airfields.

The last of these has gained increased significance as a result of extensive stockpiling at a number of airfields for allied aircraft.

## Priorities Underlined

Foreign Minister Svinn Stray underlined the government's priorities by sending his deputy, Ervin Berg, to Moscow for talks with Soviet officials while Mr. Stray went to Washington.

One of the changes the Soviet Union will have noted both in the Moscow talks and the press reports on Mr. Stray's visit to Washington is a new tone concerning the Labor government's proposal for a Nordic nuclear-free zone. Although the agitation over nuclear weapons makes it impossible for Mr. Willoch to repudiate this idea, he is even cooler to it than his Labor predecessors, who had it on their mind before their left wing.

To a recent foreign policy address to the Storting, or parliament,

## 15th Fast-Attack Sub Commissioned in U.S.

**The Associated Press** GROTON, Conn. — The Phoenix, a nuclear-powered submarine, as officially joined the U.S. Navy, ringing the fleet of fast-attack submarines to 15.

The 360-foot (109-meter), 6,900-ton, torpedo-firing submarine was commissioned Saturday. It is the fifth Los Angeles-class submarine shelled by General Dynamics Corp.'s Electric Boat Division this year. It joins the fleet a little more than a month after the delivery of the Ohio, the first of the Navy's 10 age Trident missile-firing submarines.

## China Asks Turkey To Play New Role

**The Associated Press** PEKING — Premier Zhao Ziyang has told Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Ozal that Turkey is in a very important strategic position and that Peking hoped Ankara would play a greater role in international affairs, Peking Radio reported.

During a visit to Peking, Mr. Ozal met with Deng Xiaoping, the communist Party deputy chairman. The Chinese news agency said Mr. Ozal and Mr. Zhao signed an agreement on economic, industrial and technical cooperation.

# Criticism of China's Elite Schools Is Mounting

schools," according to Yang Lijian, the principal of the Shiyuan Primary School, "was to restore the educational system faster and gain experience for other schools. Judging by the results, we think this has been a success. Education in China now is in comparatively good shape."

"But at the same time," Miss Yang said, "some problems appeared. Some key schools tried to attract better teachers from other schools, widening the gap between them. Also, some parents tried to enroll their children in the key schools, claiming that they were gifted children."

With such educational elitism under mounting criticism, the Shanghai Educational Bureau declared this fall that it was abolishing its system of key primary schools and that primary school pupils would no longer be divided according to learning potential.

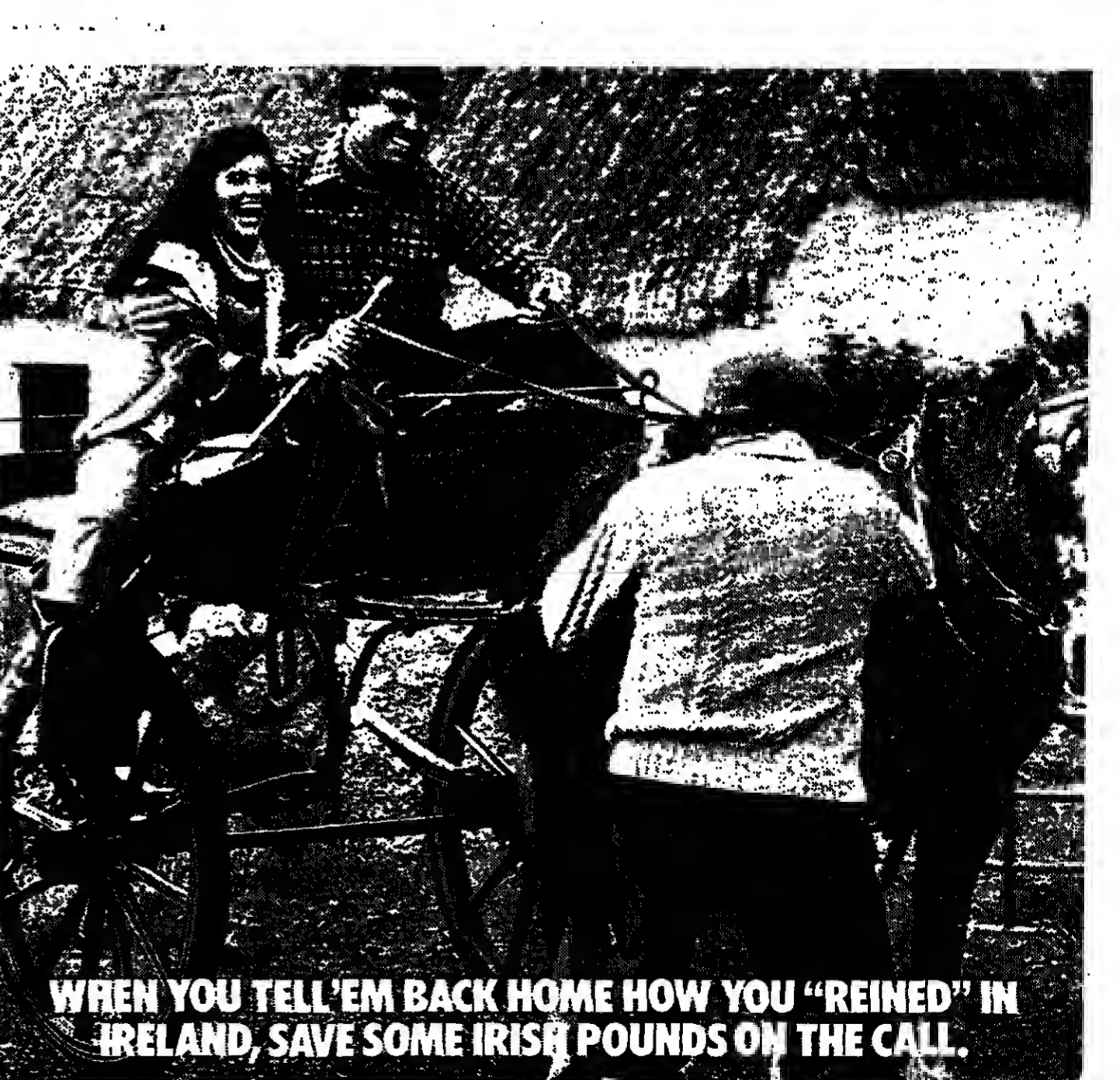
Educational authorities in the provinces of Shandong, Sichuan and Shanxi also announced plans to abolish the tracking of school children by ability. The key school system was further criticized at a provincial people's congress in Qinghai province last October. Other regions, including Peking, where the government's senior bureaucrats live, are maintaining the dual-track system.

The school, with its unpainted concrete floors, scuffed walls and desks worn by the fidgeting of countless youngsters, hardly looks exclusive by Western standards. But during a visit, its 853 pupils seemed alert and eager and its 71 teachers and staff dedicated.

"The idea of abolishing key schools is to run every school well, not just to run some schools well," said Miss Yang, who first came to teach at the Shiyuan Primary School 28 years ago. In fact, Shanghai this fall summoned more than 1,000 high school teachers back to teach in city primary schools.

Some key schools have been nicknamed "son-of-a-bitch" schools because officials wangled places for their children, knowing that they would be better prepared for the competitive high school and college entrance examinations that ensure a promising future.

Miss Yang said her pupils came from predominantly working class neighborhoods. About 40 percent of those who finish the sixth and final grade continue on to competitive high schools, which Miss Yang said was "slightly above average." An article in Peking's Red Flag journal earlier this year reported that only 60 percent of Chinese children finished primary school and that 30 percent passed examinations qualifying them for higher schooling.



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**SAVE WITH A SHORTIE**

In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, or you get your next home or office phone bill.

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Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

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Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.

You'll save a lot of green when you follow these tips. And a lot of gas when you travel by jaunting cart.

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International Bond Prices - Week of Dec. 17

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES table with columns: Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, and columns for STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM.

Main bond price table with columns: Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, and columns for various international bonds.

February 8 and 9, 1982 in Paris
The International Herald Tribune invites you to MEET THE NEW FRENCH ADMINISTRATION
The election of Francois Mitterrand and the subsequent Socialist victory in the French parliamentary elections clearly mark an important turning point for the French economy.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM
Return to: International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Nanterre Cedex, France.

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Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.



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### Automakers Expect Help From Reagan

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has assured the auto industry that he will help it get auto emission standards relaxed, according to top executives of the biggest U.S. automakers.

"We were very encouraged by the president's attention and his understanding, and we are looking for help from him, particularly in the revisions to the Clean Air Act," Roger Smith, General Motors chairman, said after the meeting with Mr. Reagan at the White House on Friday.

The Clean Air Act is currently up for reauthorization, and industry leaders said that quick action on the emission standards is needed if there is to be any impact on 1983 models.

They said the changes they want could mean a savings of \$80 to \$300 per car — enough to boost sales by 300,000 cars a year.

Automobile sales in the first 10 days of December were at their lowest since the slump of the late 1970s, down nearly 28 percent from last year's depressed levels.

Improvement Seen

Wall Street analysts, however, are predicting that U.S. automakers will cut their year-end losses to around \$1.6 billion from 1980's \$4 billion due to cost cutting, moves, better overseas performances and higher car prices.

Despite the improved loss picture, Chrysler chairman Lee A. Iacocca said, "Things may be getting a little worse for the next three to six months, but hopefully come July and August when the next 10 percent tax cut kicks in, things will start to pick up steam. The tough part is getting from here to there."

Asked if Mr. Reagan made any specific pledges, Mr. Smith said, "His help on the Clean Air Act was the thing we were looking for the most."

Earlier this week, the auto executives got a promise from House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. that he would try to get the stalled Clean Air Act revisions moving through Congress.

David Healy, an analyst for the New York firm of Drexel, Burnham, Lambert, said General Motors will show a profit of \$300 million after a 1980 loss of \$775 million. Ford Motor will cut its loss to \$1.13 billion from \$1.54 billion, he said, while Chrysler will lose \$530 million, down from \$1.56 billion, and American Motors will cut its loss to \$120 million from \$350 million.

### With L-1011 Dead, Leader Of Lockheed Presses Ahead

By Thomas C. Hayes  
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — For more than a decade, the giant Lockheed Corp. could be found in the same corporate constellation as several other flickering stars like the Penn Central and Chrysler. Long the country's No. 1 defense contractor, Lockheed's brilliance had been dimmed by a cost overrun in the production of a huge cargo aircraft and a resulting \$200 million writedown in 1971.

Almost simultaneously, it was hit by the bankruptcy of Rolls Royce Ltd., the engine supplier for the company's L-1011 commercial jet, and had to go to Washington for a controversial \$250-million federal loan guarantee to keep the plane and the company in business. On top of that, it had to deal with the embarrassment of an overseas payment scandal in the mid-1970s which, among other things, rocked the Dutch monarchy and Japanese government.

By 1976 Lockheed had lost the lead in defense contracting. Today it ranks a distant sixth, behind such companies as General Dynamics and McDonnell Douglas, both recent winners of big Pentagon aircraft contracts that had been Lockheed's bread and butter.

Even now, Lockheed's hair-thin profit margins look more like those of a supermarket chain than a major defense contractor. Long-term debt has soared again. And Lockheed faces losing another big piece of its business, the P-3C Orion anti-submarine plane that it has been building for the Navy.

But Lockheed is still very much in business which, from the perspective of the its

darkest hours not long ago, is in itself an achievement. The credit belongs largely to one man, Roy A. Anderson. The company's senior financial officer as the crises broke and nearly landed Lockheed in bankruptcy court, Mr. Anderson was the one executive in the company who got along with the company's many and often angry bankers.

In 1976 the bankers had brought in Robert W. Haack, an investment banker and former president of the New York Stock Exchange, as chairman and chief executive to rebuild Lockheed's woeful image with both the financial community and the U.S. Defense Department. Mr. Anderson survived the purge of Daniel J. Haughton, chairman and chief executive during the overseas payments scandal, and A. Carl Kottchian, president during those years, and became vice chairman.

A year and a half later, Mr. Haack retired and Mr. Anderson took over.

Mr. Anderson has had to make one difficult decision after another — the latest just two weeks ago when he gave up on the L-1011. Tristar, the company's commercial wide-body jet, thus admitting the error of his predecessors' assurances in the early 1970s that with a little government help the plane would make money.

If Lockheed sticks by the decision it would take a \$400-million writedown on the plane that has lost it \$2.5 billion in the 13 years of its existence. It also would mean that the company has abandoned a proud career as a builder of commercial aircraft and will concentrate entirely on the business it knows best, selling weapons to the Pentagon.



Roy A. Anderson  
... 'No fun' killing the L-1011.

It was a decision that the financial community endorsed. The day after the Dec. 7 announcement, Lockheed's stock jumped 74 points on the New York Stock Exchange to 49 1/2. It was easy to see why. Without the L-1011, the company would have had operating profits of \$343 million last year instead of the \$144 million it actually had.

Now, says Mr. Anderson, Lockheed can concentrate on the products that it sees as big money winners in the Reagan administration's increased defense budget — Trident nuclear missiles, the C-130 Hercules military transport plane and classified military satellites.

"Anderson did as much as he could" to (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

### Big New British Telecom Agency Is Having Bureaucracy Problems

By Merrill Brown  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The British government, pressed to revitalize sagging industry, is placing heavy emphasis on developing a telecommunications business that is competitive despite being government-controlled.

The first step in the process took place two months ago with the birth of British Telecom in a move that separated the government's telephone company from the Post Office. "We are going through an extraordinarily revolutionary situation here," Sir George Jefferson, former head of British Aviation and now chairman of British Telecom, said in a recent interview.

The separation is the first major product of the British Telecommunications Act, which officials are calling "the most important industrial measure" enacted by the government.

and Plessey. The new act allows other firms to compete for the \$300 million to \$400 million subscriber market there, the world's third largest. (The exchange rate last week was around \$1.88 to the pound.)

The problem with the system, for people who want to sell products in competition with the British telephone company, is that they must receive approval from the complex bureaucracies of the British Standards Institution and

the precedent and the risk to the government.

BT's promotional literature speaks directly of the need to borrow about \$200 million this year to meet its investment needs. "At present British Telecom must borrow from the government, which will not lend as much as we require," the company said. "We need increased flexibility, including the ability to borrow in the private money markets."

Sir George, in a prepared state-

*'If we are to be market responsive, we can't be stuck with government financial policy'*

But despite the enthusiasm for the venture, British Telecom seems caught in the web that entangles much of this country's business: the uncertainty that a government-owned company has in dealing with the private sector. Although the telephone organization is being asked to compete in world markets, it is having difficulty getting the unprecedented authority to raise funds from non-governmental sources.

There are certain parallels between the telecommunications revolutions in Britain and the United States. Both revolutions are driven by technological developments that permit the linking of private computers via satellites in what are already competitive businesses. Both involve the awakening of sleepy, but enormous organizations — in the United States, American Telephone & Telegraph, and in the United Kingdom, the British Post Office.

The British program has two goals. One is to bring competition into the sale of telephones, telex machines and common switchboard and call-switching devices. The second is to permit other companies to use the nation's telephone network — the world's fourth largest — for a variety of computer services.

Historically, most of British Telecom's equipment was purchased from three firms: General Electric (no relation to the U.S. company), Standard Telephone & Cables (an International Telephone & Telegraph subsidiary)

and the company split off two months ago, echoed that thought. "Today, we are still dependent on the same sources of finances," he said. "And that is tying our hands behind our backs as we face up to the challenge of competition."

Also tying the company's hands, officials say, is a bloated BT bureaucracy. BT's junior executives say officials maintain the attitude of a government bureaucrat and are leary of competing with private concerns. Sir George has forced the hiring of new sales people who share his regard for aggressive competition.

An enthusiastic young member of that bureaucracy complained that his colleagues think "they live in a safe world that owes them a living." He added that ultimately BT's management will be forced to "shed many staff members."

Sir George says that after BT's growing pains cease he hopes it will be transformed from a "single monolithic operation" into "all sorts of incestuous partnerships" with private companies. "We are hauling BT in that direction as fast as we can," he said. "We want a market-led strategy, rather than one led by the civil service."

### Yuletide Bringing Little Joy to U.S. Retailers

By Karen W. Aronson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Cite the Federal Reserve if you will, blame President Reagan or David A. Stockman or the supply-siders or the oil companies. Rail against the banks with their high rates or Detroit with its layoffs or the stores with their prices. Point the finger wherever you will, there's a Grinch out there and it's stealing Christmas.

By the end of November, 8.4 percent of the labor force was unemployed, the most since the recession six years ago — and the numbers are going up. Industries like automobiles and housing are locked into full-blown depressions and there is little cheer in many others, such as farming, major appliances, steel, lumber and textiles.

And the crunch is testing the country's stores. This is the most critical moment of the retailing year, the period from Thanksgiving to Christmas when retailers do

a quarter to a third of their business. "Retailers always say you can have either a great Christmas or a good Christmas, because no matter what, people come to the store," said Edward E. Yardeni, vice president and chief economist at E.F. Hutton & Co. "But this recession could finally break that rule; we could have a terrible Christmas."

For the economy in general, there is scant hope for an early recovery as the year begins.

"There's been an ever-widening circle of weakness," said Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of President Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers.

Even a 20 percent improvement in car sales would not save the industry. And you can say the same thing about home building.

Many economists are predicting that the effects of the continuing low sales in those industries will continue to ripple through the economy.

"Many companies are now extending their Christmas plant closings into January" as they try to sell off their large inventory accumulations, said Mr. Yardeni. "Things will get a lot worse before they get better."

Despite all those grim omens, or perhaps because of them, economists ogle some bright spots. "Outside heavy industry," Mr. Wojniolow said, "the situation is not too bad, and the economy is less dependent on heavy industry than it used to be. Also, military is in a big upswing; there has been a marked acceleration in orders."

Beyond such epicenters of the

recession as Detroit and other hard-hit old industrial cities, consumers are not yet in a real vein. Total income has held up reasonably well, in part because most wages have continued to keep up with inflation. And while unemployment has shot up, industry is still managing to absorb new workers entering the labor force, so employment has not fallen very much.

High interest rates, while ruining sales of homes and durable goods, are generating generous returns for the millions of Americans who have set something aside in such investments as money market funds. The tax cut of Oct. 1, small as it was, has been a help, too. "People tend to denigrate it, but it added take-home income on the order of \$15 billion, or the equivalent of 1 million jobs at \$15,000 each," Mr. Wojniolow said.

As the year was winding down, (Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

### Market's Activity Slows Before the Holidays

By William Ellington  
AP-Dow Jones

LONDON — International dollar bond prices eased slightly last week in slow trading amid indications that investors and traders were reluctant to make commitments before the new year.

Market yields of seven out of the eight most recent straight dollar debt offerings were at 16.25 percent or higher Friday. In contrast, seasoned issues were yielding less than 15 percent across the maturity range.

Normally, a certain amount of swapping of seasoned issues for new issues would narrow such a great yield disparity. However, traders said that very few of their clients were willing to make adjustments in their portfolios before the end of the year.

No straight debt offerings were announced during the week. However, a \$40-million, 15-year convertible Eurobond offering of L.M. Ericsson, the Swedish telephone and electronic equipment manufacturer, quickly sold out.

Earlier Issue Delayed

The issue was priced at par bearing 9.5 percent. The conversion price was set at 5.0 percent above the closing price of the shares on the Stockholm Stock Exchange at the time of the offering.

In September, L.M. Ericsson postponed a similar issue because its share price was depressed in a sudden plunge of share prices on the Stockholm exchange. This

time, the issue was sold within 24 hours, said a representative of S.G. Warburg and Co., the manager.

He attributed part of the success to use of a British distribution technique in which the underwriters agree among themselves on who will approach which institutional investor. Under the normal Eurobond distribution method, all underwriters can solicit business from the same institution.

The Eurobond underwriting technique is open to abuse as lenders can play one underwriter off against another to obtain the biggest discount from issue price. Indeed, most Eurobond offerings are sold at discounts at least equal to the selling commission. This normally leaves underwriters with a skimpy 0.38-percent fee and little incentive to support the issues they underwrite.

Prices of Deutsche-mark denominated Eurobonds eased during the week as short-term interest rates moved higher, in part a reaction to the U.S. Federal Reserve's report Dec. 11 of a \$4-billion surge in the money supply.

Then in its latest report, the Fed said Friday that the M1-B definition of the money supply rose \$800 million, the fourth increase in five weeks — setting off a late spurt in short-term rates in New York and a decline in bond prices as market participants were disappointed that the money supply had not declined after the strong growth of recent weeks.

Rates for six-month Deutsche

mark deposits in London rose to 10.81 percent offered from 10.5 percent a week earlier. According to calculations of Credit Suisse-First Boston, Deutsche-mark-denominated Eurobonds were yielding 10.40 percent at the end of the week. Thus, there was no incentive for investors to switch funds from deposits into bonds.

The only issue scheduled for offering during the week was on behalf of three Finnish lending institutions: the Land and Industry Mortgage Bank, the Finnish Real Estate Bank and the Industrial Bank of Finland.

Managed by Berliner Handels und Frankfurter Bank and guaranteed by Finland, the 60-million-DM, 10-year bond issue is expected to be priced at a slight discount from par with a 10-percent coupon.

Week Ended Dec. 16 (U.S. Dollars)	Yield
International institution	14.56%
Bonds	14.52%
Industrial, medium term	14.70%
Canadian dollars, medium term	14.43%
French fr. medium term	17.25%
Unit of acc. long term	12.17%

Week Ended Dec. 18 (Millions of Dollars)	Total	Debit	Credit	
	4,745.0	3,872.2	907.8	
	Enrocl.	7,511.2	6,643.4	867.8

Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 18, 1981, excluding bank service charges.			
City	Rate	City	Rate
Amsterdam	2.265	Frankfurt	1.827
Brussels (nl)	32.775	Geneva	1.827
Frankfurt	1.827	London	1.827
London (gb)	1.827	Paris	1.827
Milan	1.827	Rome	1.827
New York	1.827	Zurich	1.827
Porto	1.827	Stockholm	1.827
Zurich	1.827	Wien	1.827
ECU	1.827		

Country	Rate	Country	Rate
Australia	1.827	Denmark	1.827
Belgium	1.827	France	1.827
Canada	1.827	Germany	1.827
France	1.827	Italy	1.827
Germany	1.827	Japan	1.827
Italy	1.827	Netherlands	1.827
Japan	1.827	Portugal	1.827
Netherlands	1.827	Spain	1.827
Portugal	1.827	Sweden	1.827
Spain	1.827	Switzerland	1.827
Sweden	1.827	United Kingdom	1.827
Switzerland	1.827	United States	1.827
United Kingdom	1.827		
United States	1.827		

### Phillips to Start Oil Output From Ivory Coast Field

LONDON — Phillips Petroleum expects to start producing oil next year from an offshore field in the Ivory Coast, a move which will boost the West African country's hopes of being a significant exporter by the end of the 1980s.

The company said last week that it expected to begin shipping oil from the Ivory Coast's Espoir field some time between July and October. Three more production wells were planned and according to sources close to the World Bank, the Espoir field could produce at least 320,000 barrels a day toward the end of the decade.

Industry sources said it looked as if the Espoir field, in only its initial stages, would at least double current Ivory Coast production, of about 10,000 barrels daily from a field operated by an Exxon subsidiary.

The Ivory Coast government estimates the country will be self-sufficient in oil by 1982 and become a net exporter by 1985.

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November 1981



International Bond Prices - Week of Dec. 17

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table of International Bond Prices, Week of Dec. 17. Columns include Country, Bond Name, Maturity, Price, Yield, and other financial metrics.

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Table of DM Straight Bonds, listing various German government and corporate bonds with their respective prices and yields.

Table of Convertible Bonds, listing convertible securities with their conversion terms and market prices.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Table of Convertible Bonds (continued), providing further details on convertible securities.

Table of Highest Current Yields, listing high-yield convertible bonds and their current yields.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table of Highest Current Yields (continued), showing more high-yield convertible bond options.

Explanation of Symbols

Explanation of Symbols: A legend defining various symbols used in the bond tables, such as currency codes and bond types.

Advertisement for Britannia International Finance Limited, featuring information about U.S. Dollar 5 1/4% Guaranteed Convertible Bonds due 1987.

Consolidated Trading of NYSE Listings: A table showing the trading status of various NYSE-listed securities.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.): A table listing prices for various gold options contracts.

Valuers White Weld S.A.: Information regarding the services of Valuers White Weld S.A., including contact details.

European Options Exchange: Information about the European Options Exchange and its services.

Gold Options (continued): Further details on gold options prices and contracts.

American Exchange Options

Table of American Exchange Options, listing various American exchange-traded options with their prices and terms.



# Bosch Buys Its Ticket Into Communications

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service  
STUTTGART — Some people like to think of Robert Bosch as a West German auto parts company with hobbies.

Although Bosch diversified into products like home appliances and radio equipment as early as the 1920s, its reputation still rests largely on its sophisticated auto ignitions, fuel injection and lighting systems.

But now Bosch plans a major investment in telecommunications, using as a channel the operations of the filtering AEG-Telefunken group. Executives at Bosch headquarters outside this south German city hope the new venture will grow into one of its most profitable.

"This is the entrance ticket to a market we think has an enormous future," said Kurt Lotzen, the Bosch board member for sales and international activities. "We already have much of the know-how. We now will have the possibility to develop very interesting comprehensive systems."

The development is being watched closely in Europe. The telecommunications sector is widely expected to see tremendous expansion in the 1980s. In addition, family-owned Bosch is viewed as something of a pillar of fiscal and managerial stability in a West German industrial world where recession, strained finances and spreading pessimism are causing a record number of bankruptcies among weak companies and shrinking profits shockingly even among the traditionally strong ones.

In recent weeks, Bosch has entered into a complex series of deals that will give it, by 1983, a controlling share of Telefonbau und Normalzeit, the telephone systems manufacturer now 41 percent owned by AEG-Telefunken, and strong minority interests in AEG's telecommunications division and Olympia office machine subsidiary.

It will share these interests with Mannesmann, a steel company that is also branching out into electronics, and with several banks and an insurance company to establish a large new West German telecommunications group.

The idea is to bring Bosch's capital and expertise in things like radio and television equipment, power antennas and wide-band communications equipment to the AEG division that is among its most profitable but that could be dragged down by the overall weakness of the parent. AEG has paid no dividends since 1973, and expects its domestic group to lose 650 million Deutsche marks this year.

AEG's telecommunications division makes transmission systems and radio equipment, manages all AEG's space activities and is moving into optical fiber cables.

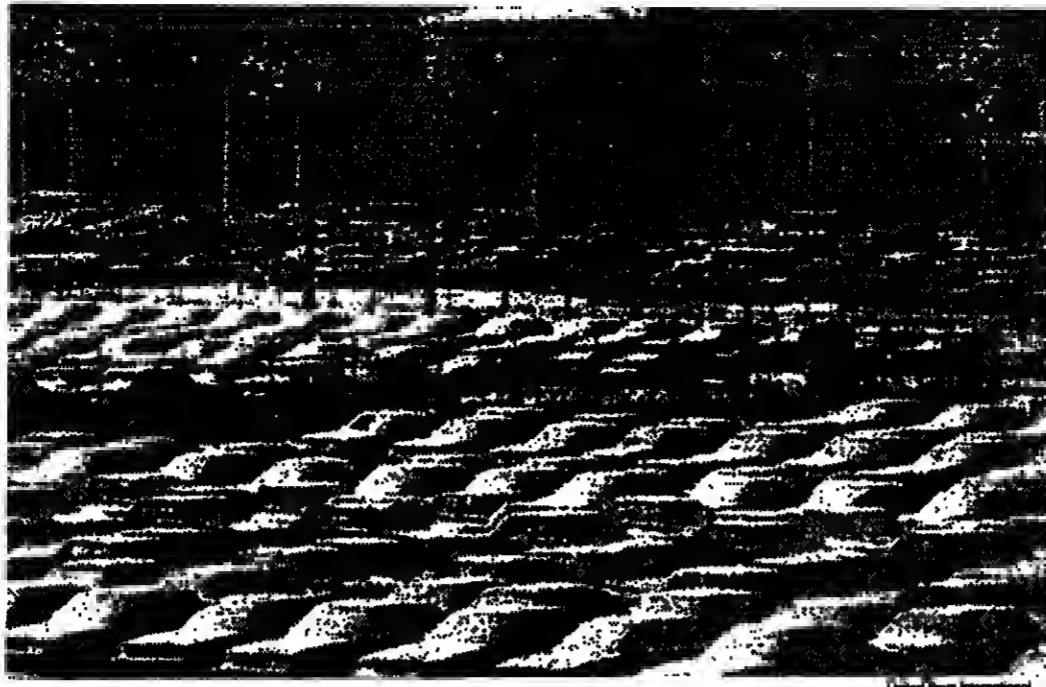
Bosch executives see a market developing in the 1980s for products like data banks and new forms of communications and telephone systems. Gains in these sectors, they reason, will offset any slowdown in the automobile or housing markets, where Bosch is now most vulnerable.

But despite Bosch's successes elsewhere, some analysts are judging the new venture cautiously.

Most agree that the industry is headed for extensive growth. But they also predict fierce competition. They predict the competitors in West Germany alone will include Siemens, the country's largest electrical company with a strong and profitable telecommunications division, and Standard Elektrik Lorenz, International Telephone & Telegraph's West German subsidiary.

"In the weight of the financial investment and in the framework of our corporate policy, this decision is comparable to Bosch's decision in the 1920s," Mr. Lotzen said.

Analysts tend to agree, but they add that it may also be Bosch's biggest risk since that time. In the words of one bank's analyst, who asked not to be identified: "It's certainly one of their biggest opportunities in a long while. But it is also, no doubt, one of their major risks."



Chrysler faces bleak Christmas as hundreds of cars sit frozen outside one of its Detroit plants.

# Chairman's Role Cited in Survival of Lockheed

(Continued From Page 7)

sell the L-1011, said Alan Benasuli, aerospace industry analyst for Drexel Burnham Lambert. "But it made no sense to continue carrying the L-1011 out another five or six years, at losses of more than \$150 million a year, and after all that then decide to kill it. They're better off having it out of the way now."

On Dec. 7, after sitting through another discouraging management discussion on the plane's outlook for orders, the 15 directors of Lockheed voted unanimously to halt production of the L-1011.

"I suspect that was the toughest decision I'll ever have to make or participate in making," Mr. Anderson said, alternately reflective and ebullient in an interview shortly after the board vote.

Mr. Anderson, 62, was the fourth of six children raised on a small farm near Ripon in central California. "We had a rough go," he recalled. "My parents were hard-working, honest people. But it was the Depression and times were hard for everybody. You learn certain values from that that stay with you."

A top student who excelled in math, he skipped a grade in high school. But, lacking the money for college, he studied bookkeeping in a local business school. With the help of the Navy he attended Kansas State Teachers College, Tulane University and Harvard for training as a supply officer. After the war, he finished an undergraduate degree in economics and business at Stanford University and later graduated from the Stanford Business School.

The semi-weekly flights to the East Coast that he made during the debates on the federal loan guarantee are just memories now, but he continues to work 12-hour days, arriving at Lockheed's Burbank headquarters by 7 a.m.

Mr. Anderson, who has a wife and four children, received \$358,235 in salary and bonuses last year.

"It was no fun" killing the L-1011, Mr. Anderson said. The L-1011 is a technologically advanced aircraft that lost in the heated marketing race for jumbo jet orders to

# Lockheed Slips to No. 6 as Arms Supplier

WASHINGTON — It has been a steep slide down the ladder of defense contracting for Lockheed. The Pentagon's No. 1 supplier in 1970 with 5.9 percent of the arms market, the company now stands in sixth place with its market share of 2.7 percent.

A decade ago, Lockheed had \$1.8 billion in contract awards for such products as the C-5A Galaxy and P-3 Orion aircraft, Polaris and Poseidon ballistic missiles and the Agena spacecraft booster. Last year, its contracts, worth \$2 billion, covered work on the Trident, Polaris and Standard ARM missiles, the P-3 Orion, C-141 Starlifter, C-5 Galaxy and C-130 Hercules aircraft, as well as space vehicles and amphibious assault ships.

In fiscal 1980, Lockheed, according to the Defense Department figures, was displaced by the following companies:

- General Dynamics. From second place a decade ago with contract awards from the Pentagon of \$1.18 billion, its total last year came to \$3.5 billion. With a market share of 4.6 percent, it supplied F-16 and F-111 aircraft, Stinger and Rim-66 missiles, the MK-15 weapon system and nuclear submarines.
- McDonnell Douglas. Ranking fifth in 1970 with

\$883 million of contracts, its military sales in 1980 totaled \$3.24 billion and its market share was 4.2 percent. Its major products included F-15 Eagle, F-4 Phantom, F-18 fighter aircraft and the C-10 cargo plane plus Harpoon, Tomahawk and Dragon missiles.

• United Technologies. Previously known as United Aircraft, this firm captured 4 percent of the market with \$3.1 billion worth of contract awards last year for F-100, TF-30, TF-33 and J-56 turbofan and turbojet engines plus work on UH-60 Utras and the CH-53 Sea Stallion helicopters.

• Boeing. The company has doubled its share of the market since 1970 to 3.1 percent and moved up from 12th place to awards last year of \$2.4 billion. Its products include the Airborne Warning and Control System, the Tomahawk, Shorad, Minuteman and Roland missile systems, radio and television equipment for the Advanced Airborne Command Post and airframe components.

• General Electric. After being in third place in 1970, its awards last year came to \$2.2 billion, and its market share was 2.9 percent. It sells the Pentagon nuclear submarines, F-18 fighter aircraft engines UH-60 Utras helicopter engines, the Minuteman missile and miscellaneous electronics equipment.

Boeing's 747, which had the advantage of being introduced early in the competition, and to McDonnell Douglas' DC-10, which developed problems only later when safety questions were raised about the plane.

The Tristar has recorded 244 sales since its introduction in 1971, compared with 574 for the 747 and 366 for the DC-10 as of June 30. Lockheed said early that sales of 300 planes were needed to break even. This fall the break-even point was said to be 500.

Then there is the \$400-million

# Depressed U.S. Economy Biting Into Retailers' Peak Sales Season

(Continued From Page 7)

retail sales looked healthier than some economists had feared. The Commerce Department reported that retail sales in November rose eight-tenths of 1 percent from October.

Still, as pointed out by Edward Guay, chief economist at Connecticut General Life Insurance, "They are up less than inflation."

Moreover, year-to-year results show definite slides at some major store chains. While K Mart registered a sales increase of 16.2 percent and Dayton Hudson a rise 11.1 percent in November, Sears, J.C. Penney and Woolworth, for example, all reported declines.

At J.C. Penney, despite its sales decline, a confident note is struck. The chain is having "a good December," according to Duncan Muir, a spokesman, with catalogue sales exceeding expectations while

other sales are on target. "We've heard all the gloom and doom," Mr. Muir said, "but we're having a good December, so we're pretty pleased around here." He added that the store's inventories are also in better shape now than they had been, and are slightly below the levels at this time a year ago.

At K Mart, which expects sales during December, Susan McKelvey, publicity director for the chain, said that "The first week of December was softer than planned, especially in the industrial Midwest." But, she added, "We have reason to believe that the second week was close to plan. And we expect a repeat of last year's buying behavior, when we saw a very strong buying surge in the final week before Christmas. We're just hoping that the weather will cooperate with a light blanket of snow on the grass, but not on the streets,

and a temperature that is cold, but not very cold."

Many such chains are sacrificing some of their profits to lure customers, by increasing their promotional budgets and cutting prices. "We're advertising very heavily and taking deeper discounts on much of our merchandise," said Miss McKelvey.

The stores that are ailing now should offer real bargains early next year. "Retailers will be stuck with some excess inventory going into January," Mr. Guay predicts. "So anyone with patience will find more markdowns both in the last few days before Christmas and in the weeks after Christmas."

Indeed, in Seuss-like fashion, some of economists are betting that the badder things get, the better they may turn out. That is, most see in the present economic weakness the foundation for a healthy recovery next year.

The deeper than expected decline, Mr. Weidenbaum said, "makes it more likely that we will have a strong rebound."

"Right now everyone is focusing on how bad things are, but I'd expect people to be surprised at the growth in sales during the first half of next year," Mr. Guay predicted. "The turn in sales is coming right now, though it won't show for Christmas. By the second quarter, we will have favorable retail sales on a year-over-year basis."

Reasons for Hope

He maintains that the liquidity of the consumer and the greater availability of credit at better terms will fuel retail sales. Industrial production, he said, should be somewhat slower to return to normal, but that that, too, should improve by the second quarter of 1982. "The return to the healthy economy is taking place right now, although all the economic data are lagging and are still chronicling the decline," he said.

But while many economists agree with that scenario, most of them also say that the strength of the recovery really depends on government policy.

# Abu Dhabi Aide Predicts Rise in Output Capacity

NICOSIA — Abu Dhabi is planning to expand its crude oil production capacity to 3 million barrels a day by the end of 1985, the Middle East Economic Survey said Sunday.

Mana Said al-Oteiba, Abu Dhabi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, told the authoritative oil publication that the Gulf state is conducting an extensive program of oil and gas exploration and development.

"We are sure that we have sufficient oil for at least one century to come, at the present levels of exploration," the minister said. "We are starting with studies of our main onshore fields, hoping to improve the recovery factor."

Mr. Oteiba made it clear that production would not necessarily be increased to full capacity.

MEES said that the present production capacity is difficult to estimate. Although the total rated capacity of the installations is approximately 1.8 million barrels a day, the actual usable or sustainable capacity probably would not be more than 1.3 to 1.4 million barrels a day, it said.



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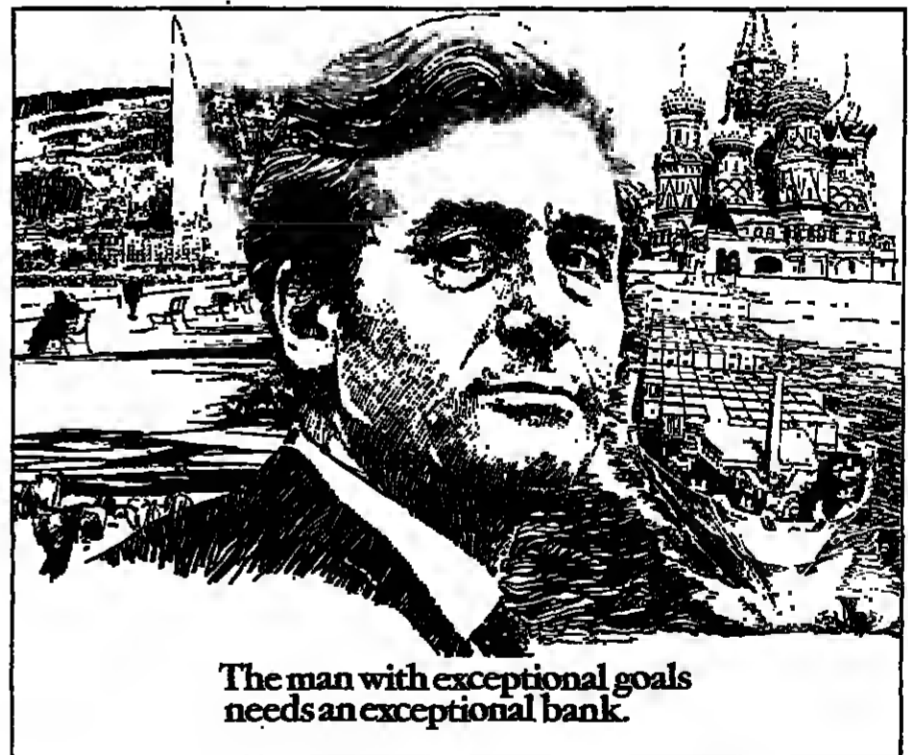
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July 1981



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## Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva, Swiss subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group, Luxembourg. TDB is now the sixth largest commercial bank in Switzerland.



NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter... Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Last, Change

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Last, Change

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Chicago Exchange Options

For the Week Ending Dec. 18, 1981

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Last, Change

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Last, Change

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Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Dec. 18, 1981

Table with columns: Fund Name, Price, Change

Table with columns: Fund Name, Price, Change

Table with columns: Fund Name, Price, Change

Table with columns: Fund Name, Price, Change

Table with columns: Fund Name, Price, Change

Advertisement for Eurofima bonds: DM 50 000 000. 9% Bonds of 1981/1986. Private Placement. Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank.

Advertisement for TransCanada PipeLines Appointments, featuring a photo of H. Neil Nichols and M. T.G. Gray.

Advertisement for Treasury Bills with a list of various bill denominations and prices.

Advertisement for TransCanada PipeLines Appointments, featuring a photo of H. Neil Nichols and M. T.G. Gray.





Alano Page

Page Happy to Retire After 15 Years in NFL



Alano Page ready for a new life.

CHICAGO — Alan Page, a defensive tackle with the Chicago Bears, closed out his 15-year pro football career Sunday.

And what has it all meant? "The importance of pro football in this world is far out of proportion to what it really is — entertainment. I would feel as though I wasn't being true to myself if I became part of the hype."

"As entertainers, we [professional athletes] live in a highly visible environment, one where the people involved live great lifestyles. Because of that, most of us don't realize you can't play forever. In fact, the way things go, you end up trying to deny it."

"I'm disappointed that I end up playing this long [15 seasons]. I figured it would last about five years. This is a business where you don't grow. For me, it's been five years of experience and then one year of experience 10 times."

"But the first time I thought about leaving, I realized there was no place else for me to go, nothing much. I could do. That's where the decision to go to law school came in."

**Vivid Memories**  
The moments Page says he will remember are hardly those people will remember him for. His record of 28 blocked kicks, for instance, pales in his own mind when he recalls watching a game film in which a lineman celebrating a touchdown broke a teammate's leg by jumping up and down on it.

Page really does bear a different beat. After all, this is the same man who left game and fortune after 11 years in Minnesota because the brass insisted he carry more than 225 pounds on his 6-foot-4 frame. Characteristically, the Vikings viewed the issue as a question of strength. Page, one of agility.

"The manner in which I left Minnesota has to be one of the low points of my career," Page said, pausing briefly. "But come to think of it, maybe it was something of a high point, too."

His credentials are extensive: Prep All-American at Canton, Ohio, Central Catholic; All-America defensive end on Notre Dame's unbeaten (9-0-1) 1966 national championship team; an anchor of all four of the Minnesota Vikings' Super Bowl contenders; the only defensive player to win the NFL's Most Valuable Player award (1971), and a seasoned professional who played 15 years in a sport where the average career spans just six, including 206 consecutive starts.

"It really doesn't seem in the 15 years Alan Page has been playing, I've been with him 13 of those. Time really does fly," said the Bear coach, Neil Armstrong, who spent several seasons with Page at Minnesota before the two were reunited in Chicago.

"But the one thing about him that always impressed — and I rarely use always or never — is that I can never remember a game where he didn't give his best."

**Same Problems**  
As distinct as Page's contributions on the playing field have been, it is likely that his influence will be felt just as surely in the league from offices next year. The Minneapolis firm of Lundquist & Vennum, for which he will work who he hangs up the helmet, specializes in labor law. Among its clients is the NFL. Players Association.

"It's highly likely that I'll get involved in this one way or another," said Page. "In the 15 years I've played, the conditions are not appreciably better. It's better at all. The problems today are basically the same ones as when I came into the league."

"There is no mobility, for openers. On top of that, pieces and parts of the agreement have to be changed."

U.S. College Basketball Scores

Table with columns for Friday's Results and Saturday's Results, listing various college basketball games and scores.

NBA Standings

Table showing NBA Standings for Eastern Conference, Central Division, and Western Conference.

NHL Standings

Table showing NHL Standings for Wales Conference, Patrick Division, and Campbell Conference.

Finn Wins Nordic Race

DAVOS, Switzerland — Harri Kirvesniemi of Finland beat Swedish Olympic champion Thomas Wassberg by 2.4 seconds Saturday to win an international 15-kilometer cross-country ski race here.

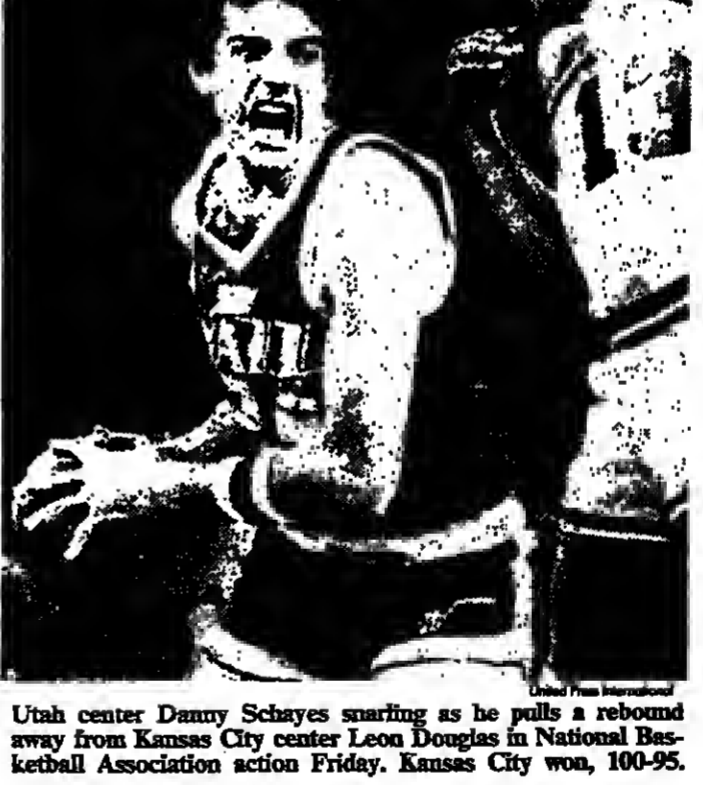
Transactions

BASEBALL  
OAKLAND Athletics: Steve Meyer, third baseman, to a three-year contract.  
HOUSTON Astros: Cesar Cedeno, outfielder, to the Cincinnati Reds for Roy Kline, third baseman.

New Zealand Preserves World Cup Chances

From Agency Dispatches  
RIYADH — New Zealand's national soccer team preserved hope of World Cup qualification by beating Saudi Arabia Saturday, 5-0. The winning margin put New Zealand into the Asian group in the Asian qualifying group.

More Sports On Page 13



Utah center Danny Schayes snarling as he pulls a rebound away from Kansas City center Leon Douglas in National Basketball Association action Friday. Kansas City won, 100-95.

Over-the-Counter market data table with columns for various stocks and their prices.

Advertisement for 'Allgemein' newspaper, featuring a large image of the newspaper and text describing its reach and content.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS section containing various listings for escorts, guides, and other services.







# Jets, Giants, Bucs Reach NFL Playoffs

## Bears Diminish Broncos' Postseason Chances, 35-24

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**NEW YORK** — The New York Jets captured their first National Football League playoff berth in 10 years Sunday, using short scoring drives by Kevin Long and Bruce Upshaw and Richard Todd's two touchdown passes to rout the San Francisco 49ers, 28-3, and notch an AFC wild-card slot.

The victory assured the Jets of a home-field advantage against Buffalo in next Sunday's AFC wild-card playoff. It eliminated the Packers from playoff contention, and earned the New York Giants a first-round bye.

Long burst one yard for a score in the opening three minutes of the game. Harper went over from two yards out in the second quarter and Todd led the game with a 47-yard scoring pass to Jones 2 seconds before halftime. Todd reduced New York's fourth quarter deficit with a 5:25 left when he hit Wesley Walker on a 7-yard scoring pass.

The Jets' defense, meanwhile, outplayed the Packers' explosive receivers, James Lofton and John Elford. The Jets, who lead the league in sacks, had nine Sunday afternoon finishes with 66 — one short of the NFL record set by Oakland in 1967.

into the NFL playoffs for the first time since 1963.

Danelo had hit the upright from 33 yards at 3:36 of overtime and blew a pair of easy first-quarter attempts, but he atoned for his mistakes by kicking into a 15 mph wind.

**Buccaners 20, Lions 17**  
 In Pontiac, Mich., Bill Capece kicked a 30-yard field goal 12 seconds into the fourth quarter, and tackle Dave Logan returned a fumble by Lion quarterback Eric Hipple 21 yards for a touchdown 70 seconds later, lifting Tampa Bay to its second NFC Central Division title in three years with a 20-17 upset of Detroit.

The Buccaneers will open their postseason play in Dallas against the Eastern Division champion Cowboys in two weeks.

Cedric Brown's second interception of the game, which came with 7:02 to play and took place in the end zone, limited a late Detroit effort to get back into the game. Tampa Bay clinched the game when Theo Bell recovered an on-side kick attempt by the Lions after they had scored with 1:21 left on an 8-yard pass from Hipple to Leonard Thompson.

15-year career with 3 sacks for 35 yards. Bolstered by a strong first-half performance, Chicago held a 14-3 lead at intermission, and converted the key Broncos turnovers into 14 second-half points. Walter Payton took a pass seven yards for his second touchdown catch of the game and Chicago's final score.

With the New York Jets having defeated the Packers, Denver's only chance for a playoff berth would be a loss Monday night by the San Diego Chargers, who visit Oakland.

**Eagles 38, Cardinals 0**  
 In Philadelphia, Ron Jaworski passed for three touchdowns and Wilbert Montgomery rushed for 108 yards and a score as Philadelphia crushed St. Louis, 38-0, to clinch the home-field advantage in the first round of the NFL playoffs.

The Eagles, who had scored just 43 points in losing their last four games, built a 28-0 halftime lead en route to a wild-card playoff confrontation Dec. 27 against the Giants.

**Patriots 14, Colts 14**  
 In Baltimore, Bert Jones threw three touchdowns passes in what could be his final game for Baltimore as the Colts edged New England, 14-14, and ended a 14-game losing streak.

In ending the NFL season the way they started it, with a triumph over New England, the Colts finished in a tie with the Patriots at 2-14. But New England will get the first pick in the collegiate draft.

**Cliefs 10, Vikings 6**  
 In Bloomington, Minn., Steve Fuller threw for the winning touchdown, and running back Bill Jackson rushed for 102 yards as Kansas City held off Minnesota, 10-6. It was the season finale for both teams, each of which already was eliminated from the playoffs.

**Giants 13, Cowboys 10**  
 In East Rutherford, N.J., Byron Hunt's 35-yard field goal at 6:19 of overtime on Saturday, giving New York a 13-10 comeback victory over Dallas. The triumph, coupled with the Jets' victory over the Packers on Sunday, put the Giants

**Bears 35, Broncos 24**  
 In Chicago, Gary Fenick raced 69 yards with an interception for one touchdown and Al Harris hauled in 44 yards with another interception as Chicago dealt Denver a 35-24 loss, seriously damaging the Broncos' playoff hopes.

Alan Page concluded a brilliant

**Saints 17**  
 In New Orleans, short-yardage specialist Johnny Davis bulled over from 3 yards out midway through the fourth quarter to give San Francisco a 21-17 victory over New Orleans.

George Rogers ran 107 yards for the Saints, becoming the NFL's regular-season rushing champion and breaking the rookie rushing record of 1,605 yards set by Otis Anderson of St. Louis three years



Joe Danelo, the New York Giant placekicker, shows his frustration at missing his first field-goal attempt in overtime, while Bruce Thornton of the Dallas Cowboys jumps for joy. But Danelo's later attempt was perfect, and the Giants won, 13-10.

# Brigham Young Passer Foils Washington State

**United Press International**  
**SAN DIEGO** — Jim McMahon, the most successful passer in college football history, closed out his collegiate career Friday night by passing for 342 yards and three touchdowns in lead Brigham Young in a 38-36 victory over Washington State.

McMahon, a 6-foot, 183-pound senior who has set 55 NCAA records in his college career, passed for 254 yards in the first half. "I was sick and tired of hearing how the Pac-10 is so much better than the Western Athletic Conference," McMahon said. "Hopefully, people around the country will notice, and the WAC will get a little more respect."

BYU finished the season with

an 11-2 record, while Washington State was 8-3-1.

Dan Pflater and Gordon Hudson caught touchdowns passes. Fullback Waymoo Hamilton burst one yard for a score and Kurt Gunther added a field goal to give BYU a 24-7 halftime lead. WSU quarterback Ricky Turner ran for a two-yard touchdown.

After an interception return by cornerback Tom Holmoe stretched BYU's lead to 31-7, Washington State produced three touchdowns by Don LaBonne, Robert Williams and Turner before Scott Fertz caught an 11-yard pass from McMahon to open the final period. Mike Martin burst one yard for WSU late in the game and Turner ran for the two-point conversion.

Said WSU coach Jim Walden of McMahon: "He may be the best yet — yourself-out-of-a-mess and get yourself-something-good, quarterback in the business. It's not luck because he does it all the time."

## COLLEGE BOWLS

Washington State in the fourth annual Holiday Bowl.

McMahon, a 6-foot, 183-pound senior who has set 55 NCAA records in his college career, passed for 254 yards in the first half. "I was sick and tired of hearing how the Pac-10 is so much better than the Western Athletic Conference," McMahon said. "Hopefully, people around the country will notice, and the WAC will get a little more respect."

BYU finished the season with

## Missouri Outkicks So. Miss

**United Press International**  
**ORLANDO, Fla.** — Bob Luchesi kicked four field goals Saturday to lead Missouri to a 19-17 upset of Southern Mississippi in the 36th Tangerine Bowl. The sophomore led the upstarts from 43, 41, 30 and 28 yards out.

Missouri's defense, led by All-American tackle Jeff Gaylord, sacked third team All-American quarterback Reggie Collier six times for losses of 42 yards and hurried him into errant passes. "Against a team like Missouri, we needed to play errorless ball and we didn't," Collier summed up.

Running back Bob Meyer scored a touchdown for Missouri. The losers' points came from a four-yard run by Sammy Winder, a 37-yard field goal by Steve Clark and a 74-yard touchdown pass from Davy Sellers to Louis Lipps in the last 70 seconds.

Missouri led from the first quarter when Meyer scored on a three-yard run set up by a 37-yard clutch completion by Brad Perry to tight end Andy Gibler. Southern Miss



Dwight Braxton delivering a hard right to Matthew Saad Muhammad on Saturday en route to winning the World Boxing Council fight-heavyweight championship on a TKO in the 10th round.

# Saad Muhammad Loses Title on TKO

**United Press International**  
**ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.** — Dwight Braxton, using relentless pressure from the opening bell, knocked Matthew Saad Muhammad midway through the 10th round Saturday en route to capturing the World Boxing Council light heavyweight title via a technical knockout. The bout was stopped at 2:54 in the 10th round of the scheduled 15-round fight.

Braxton knocked down Saad Muhammad with a right to the jaw midway through the 10th round. Saad Muhammad jumped to his feet, but Braxton backed him into the ropes and began pummeling him as his cornermen screamed at referee Arthur Mercante to stop the fight.

Braxton dominated the fight

from the opening bell. Stalking the champion around the ring, Braxton landed dozens of hard punches to Saad Muhammad's head and body, and opened a gash on the side of Saad Muhammad's nose in the fourth round.

As early as the second round, Braxton staggered Saad Muhammad with a hard right and landed several combinations, but could not floor the champion before the bell sounded.

Saad Muhammad, traditionally a slow starter who has relied on late-round knockout punches in recent fights, only occasionally summed Braxton with a crisp left jab, and weakly counterpunched under Braxton's barrage of hard blows.

Several of Saad Muhammad's previous opponents hurt him in the early rounds, but Saad Muhammad, who won his title from Marvin Johnson with an eighth-round knockout in April, 1979, and defended the crown 11 times, always managed to come back.

After the fight, Braxton said the 27-year-old Philadelphia's track record had been on his mind.

**Hardly a Cakewalk**  
 "It was a life and death situation all the way," Braxton said. "He hit me with some punches — I ain't going to lie to you — I saw the ceiling turning around. But I just told myself I wasn't going to go down."

"Man, let me tell you something. The man hit as hard as a mule kicks. But he was looking for that one shot and I was ready for him."

Saad Muhammad was unavailable for comment immediately after the fight, but promoter Murad Muhammad, who called the result "one of the biggest upsets of the year," said prefight "confusion" in Saad Muhammad's camp may have contributed to the defeat.

The dispute between Saad Muhammad's handlers and the promoter over the size of the champion's purse may have distracted his concentration, according to Murad Muhammad.

The victory raised Braxton's record to 16-1-1 with nine knock-

outs. Saad Muhammad dropped to 31-4-2 with 24 knockouts.

**Benitez vs. Duran**  
**CLEVELAND (AP)** — The Jan. 30 fight between World Boxing Council junior middleweight champion Wilfredo Benitez and veteran Roberto Duran will be held at Caesars Palace in Las Vegas, according to a spokesman for boxing promoter Doo King. Earlier reports had placed the fight at the Riviera Hotel, also in Las Vegas.

# Scottish Kicking Beats Australia In Rugby, 24-15

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**EDINBURGH** — Scotland led behind, 15-9, then piled on 15 points to beat Australia Saturday, 24-15, in the third test match of Australia's three-month rugby union tour of Britain and Ireland. The Wallabies have beaten Ireland and lost to Wales, and will face England at Twickenham on Jan. 2.

Goal-kicking made the difference, as Australia scored three tries — by flanker Simon Poidevin, wing Brendan Moon and center Andrew Slack — to Scotland's one. Paul McLennan missed with three of four penalty kicks and all three conversions.

Scottish captain Andy Irvine, already the leading scorer in the 110-year history of international rugby, set a new Scottish match record with 17 points. He succeeded with five of eight penalty kicks and converted a late try by Jim Renwick.

The score was locked at 15-15 for most of the second half. Australia's three tries to none had indicated a rout, but Irvine had kept the Scots in the game by kicking five out of five penalties. When drop by flyhalf John Rutherford broke the tie, the first-up Scots accelerated to victory despite three penalty misses by Irvine.

# De Agostini Avenges Loss to French Skier

**From Agency Dispatches**  
**SAALBACH, Austria** — Doris de Agostini of Switzerland won the women's World Cup downhill ski race here Saturday, finishing just ahead of Marie-Cécile Gros-Gaudenzi, the French woman who unexpectedly won Friday's race.

De Agostini, runner-up on Friday, won a 1:13.97 in 13.71 seconds. Gros-Gaudenzi was second in 1:13.93 while Irene Epple of West Germany came third in 1:14.00 and moved back into the lead in the overall World Cup standings.

**Proven Talent**  
 The start of the race was delayed for half an hour because bad weather required that the track be changed. A heavy storm raging along the course during the previous 24 hours had made it impossible for organizers to prepare the track properly on the upper section.

# NHL Suspends Player For Shoving Official

**United Press International**  
**MONTREAL** — Winnipeg forward Jimmy Munn Friday became the second National Hockey League player in a week to be disciplined for abusing an official, receiving a three-game suspension and a \$500 fine for shoving linesman Gord Broseker in a Dec. 9 game against Toronto.

On Wednesday the league had suspended Philadelphia forward Paul Holmgren for five games and fined him \$500 for punching referee Andy Van Heulemond. The NHL Officials Association called the Holmgren suspension "grossly inadequate" and appealed for a tougher penalty.

# Baseball Owners Gang Up on Kuhn

## 9 Clubs Sign Letter Urging Commissioner's Departure

**By Murray Chass**  
**New York Times Service**  
**NEW YORK** — Major league club owners cannot officially determine Bowie Kuhn's fate until next year, but nine of them — five in the National League and four in the American — went to the recent baseball meetings in Florida with a letter aimed at inducing the commissioner to resign or at least not run for a third term.

The letter, a copy of which was read to The New York Times, was torn up, but not before it created turmoil in the National League and served notice to Kuhn that there were enough votes to prevent him from continuing as commissioner when his term expires in August, 1983.

The existence of the letter, the thinking behind it and reactions to it were pieced together from conversations with owners in both leagues. While all did not agree with the letter strategy, they generally agreed that Kuhn, as one said, "has a problem."

Kuhn declined to comment. "I was aware of the letter," he said, "and I became aware of the group of clubs who were raising the questions the letter presented. Beyond that, there's not much I can say. I've been faced over the years with incidents very much like this, so it doesn't come as any enormous surprise to me."

Said Gabe Paul, the Cleveland owner: "Anybody who thinks Bowie will resign has another thought coming. He will never resign. He's not made that way."

The owners must let Kuhn know of his status no earlier than 15 months before his term expires (next May) and no later than six months before (February, 1983). It would take four owners in the National League or five in the American to block his re-election.

Signers of the letter from the National League were August Busch Jr. of St. Louis, William Williams of Cincinnati, John McMullen of Houston, Ballard Smith of San Di-



Bowie Kuhn...unwanted.

ago and Nelson Doubleday of the New York Mets. The Chicago Cubs, according to sources close to the matter, became involved in the movement in the late stages but chose not to sign.

American League signers were George Steinbrenner of the New York Yankees, Edward Bennett Williams of Baltimore, Eddie Chiles of Texas and George Argyros of Seattle.

**Bloc of Votes**  
 Apparently, not everyone who signed the letter agreed on what its purpose was. But all had negative views of Kuhn and were telling him his job was in jeopardy.

"We wanted to indicate to other people in both leagues," one of the signers said, "that there was potentially a bloc of votes to stop his re-election, and to see what the reaction would be."

Another signer saw a more specific purpose in the letter, which was intended for baseball's Executive Council, the owners' advisory body for the commissioner.

"We wanted to have a committee set up to search for a new commissioner with the hope that Bowie would see the light," the owner said. "Some will say they would be satisfied just to know he wasn't going to run for re-election. But the real guts of the thing is that we want him to get out early."

We don't want to put up with him for another year."

The letter did not ask Kuhn to resign. It said that "we the undersigned are not going to vote for the re-election of Bowie Kuhn," and requested that the information be conveyed to Kuhn through the Executive Council "in a dignified and proper manner."

Eddie Chiles, the Texas owner, has been critical of Kuhn and the structure of baseball's hierarchy. The letter signers, Chiles said by telephone from his Texas office, "are expressing their basic frustration at what has happened in baseball in the past few years, the way decisions have been made. Baseball's problems have not been managed well. I think there's a lot of deep antagonism there. I don't see anybody changing."

Peter O'Malley of the Los Angeles Dodgers, whose father, Walter, was long considered the real power behind Kuhn, learned of the existence of the letter and began calling owners sympathetic to Kuhn.

Finally, one of the signers suggested that if the letter posed such a devastating problem, it could be torn up. At the time, the letter had not been introduced at the meeting. Some owners never even saw it, although copies do exist.

More Sports  
 On Page 11



Tracy Austin in action at the Toyota tennis championships in East Rutherford, N.J.

# Austin Overwhelms Lloyd in Quick Rematch

**By Neil Amdur**  
**New York Times Service**  
**EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J.** — For Tracy Austin, the challenges of tennis are welcome every day; for Chris Evert Lloyd, those challenges have become increasingly more difficult.

And so it was Saturday night when Austin, 19 years old, overwhelmed Lloyd, who will be 27 on Monday, 6-1, 6-2, in the semifinals of the Toyota tennis championships.

Austin was to face Martina Navratilova on Sunday night for the \$75,000 first prize and perhaps consideration for the year's No. 1 spot on the computer rankings. Navratilova eliminated her doubles partner, Pam Shriver, 6-4, 7-6.

In beating Shriver for the 10th time in 12 matches, Navratilova served confidently, volleyed deftly and even tried topspin on her backhand passing shots. She aggravated a pulled groin muscle early in the first set, but there was nothing wrong with the way Navratilova moved on the opening point of the second-set tiebreaker.

In a marvelous display of her athletic ability, Navratilova made corner-to-corner gets on Shriver's overheads and then won the point with a running forehand pass

down the line. She swept the tiebreaker, 7-1, with a forehand cross-court service return winner.

Navratilova leads in the series with Austin, 16-12, but Austin has a 3-2 edge this year. One more Austin victory could further complicate any definitive ranking among the two finalists and Lloyd, the Wimbledon champion who is currently No. 1 on the computer.

That Austin should defeat Lloyd so decisively, in 1 hour 16 minutes, may have disappointed many in the crowd of 9,156. On Thursday night the two engaged in a classic three-set marathon, which Lloyd won in a decisive tiebreaker.

But Lloyd admittedly had geared herself mentally to play Shriver in the semifinals, and perhaps Navratilova or Austin in the final. The burden of committing to another potentially long, tedious struggle, with the taste of a 3-hour 18-minute victory still fresh, appeared to be more than Lloyd was prepared to deal with. Even Lloyd's choice of a midnight blue outfit seemed to capture her dark attitude toward the rematch.

By contrast, Austin seemed to profit from the mistakes of her close, frustrating loss and grew more confident throughout Saturday night's cocouter. She

dropped the opening service game at love, trailed, 30-15, in the second game and then swept nine consecutive games, using drop shots to combat Lloyd's drop shots, driving corner-to-corner and even moving in occasionally to cut off volleys.

The victory was Austin's ninth in 16 matches against Lloyd. She remains the only player with a career edge over Lloyd.

On Friday, Austin beat Mima Jausovec and Shriver beat Andrea Jaeger to move into the semifinals of the round-robin event.

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Language

Vulnerable Windows: The Panes of Coinage

By William Safire

NEW YORK — A plaintive, if syntactically convoluted, message has come to this department from a U.S. senator. "My previous occupation, prior to coming to Washington, having been a farmer from South Dakota, I have been curious about two new expressions Washington bureaucrats have expressed to me."



Safire

The senator went on to pose a question: "On Tuesday, during the Law of the Sea hearing, a witness described the new Law of the Sea Treaty as a 'window of opportunity'."

Thus, the word "window" gained a connotation of a small space or short time in which something important could be accomplished. The old panoramic, openness meaning remained — a new restaurant called "Windows on the World" opened atop New York's World Trade Center — but suddenly "window" had a new vista on which to look.

John Newhouse, a former arms-control official, says that the "window of vulnerability" phrase crept into the Senate's hearings on the SALT II treaty in the summer of 1979. (Others suspect an early 1970s origin.)

The phrase describes a time just ahead," writes Newhouse, "when improved Soviet missile forces will, in theory, be able to destroy most of America's silo-based Minuteman ICBMs in a literal bolt from the blue."

As "window of vulnerability" was coined in the summer of 1979, it was natural for the view to be described from the other side of the window: "Frank Barnet of the National Strategic Information Center, a hawkish think tank," reported Time magazine on Oct. 12, 1979, "warned of a Soviet window of opportunity" in the 1980s.

But no political or strategic phrase carries real authority unless it has passed the lips of the Highest Authority. On Sept. 24, 1981, our little window made a breakthrough: "I'll confess, I'm reluctant about this," said President Reagan in explanation of a cut in defense spending, "because of the long way we have to go before the dangerous window of vulnerability confronting us will be appreciably narrowed."

Careful users of metaphors will note that these windows are not open and closed, as are gold windows and credit windows, but are "narrowed" and "widened."

Coping With Down's Syndrome

Bringing Afflicted Children Into Normal Life Instead of Hiding Them

By Glenn Collins

NEW YORK — "Well, I wiggle her all around, see," said 7-year-old Sean Cohen, as he attempted to describe, as precisely as possible, exactly what it was like to have a 3-year-old sister who has Down's syndrome. "Then she wiggles me all around," he said, "and she jumps on me. Then she jumps on my dad. And that makes me laugh a little, and it makes my dad laugh a lot!"

Had he forgotten to describe anything? "Well, sometimes she beats the heck out of me," he said, giggling as his sister Alexis came over and gave him a hug. The sentiments, however, were not all giddy. "Really, it's not Down's syndrome I worry about," said 13-year-old Judy Garczynski about her 6-month-old sister, Megan. "But my sister has a heart condition, and she might not make it." She paused a moment amid the silence of the other children around her. "We take it one day at a time."

It was Siblings Day at the school of the Association for Children With Down's Syndrome in Bellmore, N.Y., and 39 children from 21 families had come to visit their brothers and sisters' school.

Sometimes moving, sometimes hilarious, they shared their experiences with other children whose siblings have Down's syndrome. They talked about the cruel teasing of friends and the ignorance of neighbors and even teachers. In the end, they said they had a very good time.

The existence of the get-together was evidence of a reversal in U.S. life: the trend against institutionalizing children with Down's syndrome. This is making them a presence in communities, schools and families — and an important factor in the lives of their brothers and sisters.

Before 1960, more than 80 percent of children with Down's syndrome were institutionalized, and the other 20 percent were hidden away," said Dr. Jessica G. Davis, a medical geneticist who is an associate professor of clinical pediatrics at Cornell University Medical College. "Recently, close to 100 percent have been coming into communities."



Siblings Day brings Down's syndrome children together with others.

Traditionally, there was the tendency to hide these problems away, to shroud them in mystery," said Dr. Davis. "Siblings were encouraged not to talk about it — and so often the siblings felt angry and isolated."

Many new parents are chartered to learn that their child has Down's syndrome: it isn't easy for the siblings either. "It can be very scary for the next closest child in the family," said Dr. Davis. "Mother goes off to the hospital and comes back — and there's a new baby with a problem. Young children may even wonder: Is this my fault? Also, in many families, the child with Down's syndrome may get more attention than other children."

The attempt now is to bring Down's syndrome children into the family circle in a natural way," said Fredda Stimmel, the executive director of the school at the Association for Children With Down's Syndrome. "We try to encourage the siblings to talk and learn from one another."

One of the problems that older siblings have is coping with the word "retard," which is commonly used as a pejorative among children. "With the other kids, you have to explain to them — that they're talking about your brother," said 12-year-old Todd Probeck of Wauhan, N.Y., whose 3-year-old brother, Danny, has Down's syndrome. "I don't think lots of kids really know what they're saying."

The word "mongoloid," too, has very negative connotations," said Mrs. Stimmel, the preferred term is Down's syndrome. "We try to raise consciousness generally about the use of these terms." The siblings themselves are some of the most important consciousness raisers, as they try to dispel their friends' stereotypes about Down's syndrome. Some of them have brought their small brothers and sisters to class or assembly programs about mental retardation, to demonstrate that they are active, energetic and friendly. "It's more difficult for my sister to learn than me," said 5-year-old Douglas Robinson. "They need extra help because they're slow. But they can learn a lot."

Letter From Pushkar Camel Is More Reliable Than the Electricity

By Tyler Marshall

PUSHKAR, India — As in a scene from a Cecil B. DeMille film, smoke from thousands of campfires drifted lazily over the desert encampment crowded with camels, horses and cattle, along with their turbaned, dark-skinned owners.

The only links to the 20th century were the electric lights from this year through about 10,000 candles plus traders from throughout India's desert state of Rajasthan and adjoining areas, suggesting the extent to which this ancient desert beast is still in demand.

The size of the event, which this year brought about 10,000 camels plus traders from throughout India's desert state of Rajasthan and adjoining areas, suggests the extent to which this ancient desert beast is still in demand.

Used by Troops The camel, a vital part of life and lore in India's desert region, has survived the changes of the modern world as successfully as it has the extremes of desert climate.

India has spent billions of dollars on a sophisticated military arsenal, but it still uses camel-mounted troops to patrol the sensitive desert frontier with Pakistan. Pakistan does the same thing.

"In that kind of terrain, nothing can match them," B.V.S. Drona, an officer in India's Border Security Force, said recently. "Desert farmers, who have found it hard to make a living because of their small plots of land, have also found additional uses for the animal. In the early 1950s, for example, some local artisans developed a highly efficient camel cart that rolls on old airplane tires."

Today, this blend of the culturally old and new carries people and goods up to 40 miles in a 10-hour day.

Reliable national record keeping about Down's syndrome is almost nonexistent, but the trend is dramatically against institutionalization. Every Down's syndrome child born since 1974 in New York's Nassau County has returned to his or her family, or to a home through foster care or adoption.

What did children with Down's syndrome themselves think of Siblings Day? "It was a real good time," said 13-year-old Cindy Ann Giller. Her sister, Sandy, 2, also has Down's syndrome. "I've been teaching her how to do puzzles and how to say sounds," she said, eyeing the blond Sandy, who was racing around in bright red shoes and shirt. "She's lucky to have a big sister like me."

But Ramji expressed doubt that there would be a sixth soon. A tripling of diesel fuel prices in recent years has helped push the tractor further out of reach for all but the richest landowners.

"Besides," Ramji said, "it's easier to resell a camel. No one wants a tractor."

Since the late 1940s, India's camel population has nearly tripled to roughly 1.5 million. And with such growth, the Rajasthan state government has begun financing research and development efforts to improve the stock.

Mother Nature has already provided sturdy raw material — an animal with the ability to retain enough water to go as long as a week without a drink despite scorching desert heat. Its preferred diet is grass, but it can survive on dry leaves or branches. Its hump is mainly fat, stored energy.

Local historians believe that the camel came to the subcontinent from the Arabian Peninsula and that it has been used for nearly 4,000 years on the Great Indian Desert as transport for man and freight.

Although India's nuclear technology provides power to run electric pumps for a growing number of deep-water wells in rural areas, such power is not always reliable, and camel power is still widely used for drawing water.

The camel is always there," village elder Ramji said. "Electricity is not." The camel's ungainly appearance and slow, awkward gait might give the impression that it is a docile, slow-witted animal, but it is anything but.

When mistreated, it can react violently, and has been known to kill a tormentor, ripping with its teeth and crushing with its weight. The camel has an impeccable sense of direction and the ability to find water in the desert.

Depending on its size, age and breed, a healthy adult camel can cost from \$100 to \$1,000. Despite a fourth year of famine in Rajasthan's desert regions, about 100,000 people turned up for the trading fair at Pushkar. Camel races and other entertainments have been added in recent years, but the principal action is still the haggling over camels and cattle.

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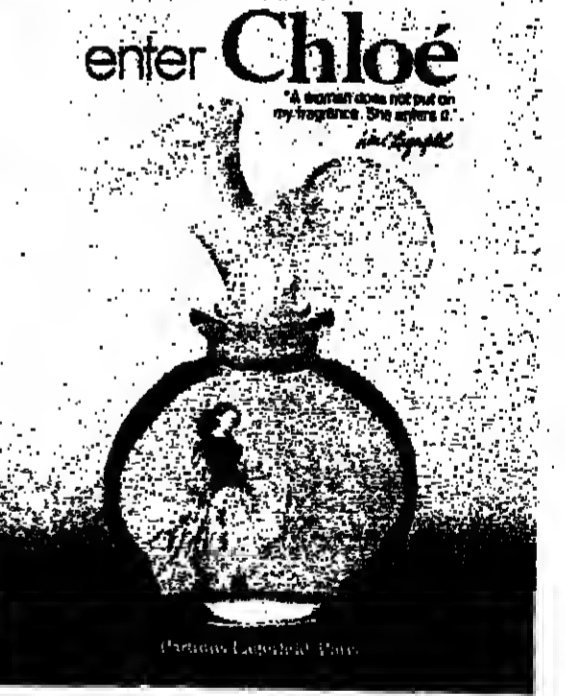
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